PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD
Milk

No. 54,030.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23rd Feb.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	....	....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5264	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10513	....	....
13th "	CHINA	7912	....	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	MOYPT	7912	....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5264	HIMALAYA	6826
11th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERNER	6301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4306	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4113	Mosse	16th April.
KOERNER	6301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4306	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	1st March.
* † AUSTRIA	7388	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piumie.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,060 or £75.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th February.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	29th April.

further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sarsoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can on had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 25th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C. *
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 21st Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 22nd Feb.	12 noon	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 21st Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. . "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons on or about 25th Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA..	3000	25th Feb.	Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
19th *February*, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Mar, 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Corfa	15th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	C. Belsito	17th Mar 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES

OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO

LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)

LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	460	320	460
Port Said	425	680	340	510	330	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	730	430	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
‡	City of Edinburgh	6,255	Jan.	26	Feb.	7	Feb	19	Feb. 26
†	City of Bombay ‡	4,548	Feb.	2	"	14	"	28	Marc 26
†	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	"	11	"	24	Marc	9	" 24
†	City of London *	9,000	"	21	Marc	4	"	15	Apl. 16
**	City of Karachi	5,547	Marc	1	"	12	"	23	Marc 30
†	City of Cartage	5,524	"	13	"	23	Apl.	4	Apl. 11
†	Newby Hall	4,388	"	19	"	31	"	13	" 20
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	Apl.	10	Apl.	21	May	2	May 9
*	City of Agra	4,808	"	17	"	29	"	11	" 18
†	City of Glasgow	6,457	"	29	May.	10	"	21	" 28

Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO HAMBURG.

THE S. S. "LANGDALE," SAILING first week in March, has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in comfortable two-berthed Cabins.

This Steamer is fitted with Electric Lights and fan in each Cabin. For Rates of Passages, apply to the Undersigned.

W. and A. GRAHAM and CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO ENGLAND.

S. S. "WENSLEYDALE" S. 3919 Tons, SAILING on or about 27th February, to Hull.

This Steamer has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in large comfortable Cabins.

This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and Fans in each Cabin.

For particulars regarding Rates, &c., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road,
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

PARCELS, PACKAGES & surplus heavy baggage received and shipped at low rates by our "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" to all parts of the World.

THE MILITARY will find no better, cheaper or safer medium for forwarding their boxes and surplus baggage than the "SOLDIERS EXPRESS" SERVICE GOODS of all kinds received & shipped at lowest tonnage rate procurable.

Particulars, Forms, Labels, etc., supplied gratis on application. MAXIMUM SPEED-MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH OUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,

THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

CALL & SEE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.

GOOD SOLID PATTERNS.
ALL SIZES. ALL PRICES.

CIGAR, CIGARETTE AND VESTA BOXES.

AND ALL SMOKERS REQUISITES.

ENORMOUS STOCK OF SILVER GOODS

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

OFFERED THIS DAY AT

MARCKS & Co.'s GREAT SALE

4 Annas in the Rupee Special Sale Discount.

11 DAYS ONLY. FROM 18TH TO 28TH FEBRUARY.

MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

Every Article carries the same Guarantee of Excellence as hitherto.

SALE! CONTINUE!!

For Five Days only up to 25th February 1907.

AS WE ARE REMOVING NEXT TO

ALICE BUILDINGS, FROM 1ST MARCH,

WE ARE CLEARING OUR STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BESSHO & CO., HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BREAD, BISCUIT, AND CONFECTIONERY	PEARSE and Co.
CAKES—WEDDING, CHRISTENING, &c.	PEARSE and Co.
TIFFIN, DINNER,	PEARSE and Co.
WINES AND SPIRITS, &c.	PEARSE and Co.

PEARSE & CO.

ICES, TEA AND COFFEE,	PEARSE and Co.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE	PEARSE and Co.
CELEBRATED FRENCH AND MOCHA COFFEE	PEARSE and Co.
INQUIRIES AND TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED at	PEARSE and Co.'s

PEARSE & CO.,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TEACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and hade or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, troublings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting diseharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the name of Extraordinary Blood Medicines. The Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NERVIL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1907.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

FOR 11 DAYS FROM 18TH TO 28TH FEB., BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE

There are few branches of retail commerce now which do not adopt the sale system sooner or later, but it must be somewhat of a surprise and a rare novelty to find an establishment devoted to Jewellery, Watches, etc., offering the benefit of

REDUCED PRICES.

Such however is the case at

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite the University Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

and there is good reason for it. With an annual residuum of stock, such as a large miscellaneous Jewellers' business is bound to accumulate, it is found necessary from year to year to break up ornaments and re-fashion them in up-to-date models. Many of these ornaments that find their way to the Melting Pot are by no means old fashioned. Many have furnished style for the present Season, and may have still a future; but for the purpose of trade Marcks & Co., Ltd., must be up-to-date, and so they have decided for this year to depart from their usual business procedure, and for the first time in the history of this firm, they offer to the Public the opportunity of securing exclusive designs in Gem Jewellery, Fancy Silver ware, Electro-plate, Watches and Clocks, etc., at the great reduction of 25 per cent. The opportunity is for all at this

GREAT GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

Gem Jewellery,

Fancy Silver Ware,

Electro-plate, Watches, & Clocks

AT THE

UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION OF

25 PER CENT.

ON CATALOGUE OR MARKED PRICES.

Every article is Guaranteed to the same extent as goods that have hitherto been purchased at full prices.

THAT THE SACRIFICE AT

THIS GREAT SALE

will be more than a Sacrifice in mere name will be realized from the fact that in many instances handsome pieces of old Jewellery, of the best possible workmanship, will be priced much Below the Actual Cost of labour and material as reckoned to-day. The reductions, which are to rule during the Eleven Days, may be judged from the following quotations :—

No. 9435. A Pearl and Diamond Orchid Spray has been reduced from the Catalogue price Rs. 690 to Rs. 517-8.

No. 9474. A fancy Ruby and Pearl Ribbon Scroll Brooch has been reduced from the Catalogue price Rs. 90 to Rs. 67-8.

Silver Campaign Watch has been reduced from the Catalogue price Rs. 60 to Rs. 45.

No. 110. Sterling Silver Cased Clock, 13 in. high, has been reduced from the Catalogue price Rs. 330 to Rs. 247-8.

No. 4643. Cased Toilet Set, containing a Pair of Plain Flat-backed Hair Brushes, Hand Mirror, Hat and Cloth Brushes, etc., has been reduced from the Catalogue price Rs. 195 to Rs. 146-4.

No. 6322. Case containing Silver Waist Clasp, 6 small and 6 large Buttons to match, has been reduced from the Catalogue price Rs. 52-8 to Rs. 39-6.

No. 4728. Cake Bread and Fruit Tray in best Triple Electro-plate, has been reduced from the Catalogue price Rs. 38 to Rs. 28-8.

and so on right through the

ENTIRE STOCK.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS,

who do not already possess a copy of any of our Catalogues should send for a copy immediately and 25 per cent. will be deducted from the prices therein quoted. Sale Prices will have effect only on those orders received by us between the 18th and 28th February, irrespective of date of letter or Post Office Stamp.

IMPORTANT WHEN ORDERING.

It is advisable to mention the Nos. of three or four articles in the order in which preference is given, it being probable that a particular pattern may be sold out.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE WESTRALIA MOUNT MORGANS SYNDICATE Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company, held on the 31st day of January, 1907, the following Resolution was passed and at a subsequent Extraordiidary General Meeting of the said Company, held on the 18th day of February, 1907, the said resolution was duly confirmed as a special resolution.

"That the Company be WOUND up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian companies Act VI of 1882."

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS, Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1907.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWY Co.

NOTICE.

ON and from March 1st, 1907, the Timings of the trains on this Railway will be ALTERED as under:—

Trains will Leave Barsi Junction daily at 7 H. 3 M. and 13 H. 46 M. respectively for Barsi Town and Tadwale and those for Pandharpur will Leave Barsi Junction at 8 H. 13 M. and 14 H. 34 M. respectively.

For detailed Timings, &c., please refer to Sheet Time Table exhibited at all Stations on this Railway or to the Undersigned.

A. L. ALEXANDER,
Chief Engineer & Agent,
BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY Co, LD.

NOTICE.

A NEW "SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING CLASS" is now already OPENED, called "THE REMINGTON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING," in connection with Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Hummum Street, where Expert and Scientific training will be given under the guidance of an experienced and qualified Teacher, Mr. Pirozshaw M. Chinoy, late Shorthand & Typewriting Teacher of the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, holder of the Certificate of Messrs. Issac Pitman & Sons (from England). Names are enrolled every day.

NOTICE is hereby given that YAMNABAI widow of IBRAHIM SOOMAR, of Bombay, Mahomedan, has contracted for the absolute SALE of the property here under described to my client. All persons having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Under signed at has office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent tenure land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bellasea Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 86 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 697, and Street Nos. 102, 104, 106, and by the Collector or Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 557, New No. 7790, Old Survey No. 1/—2574 and New Survey No. 4016, and bounded as follows:— That is to say on or toward the East by the property of Marotee Sakharam, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Mamooji, on or towards the North by the said Bellasis Road, and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage.—Dated the 19th day of February, 1907.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
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THE S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY OF LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF HORMUSJI BYRAMJI MOOS, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on behalf of the Administrator General of Bombay, who is the Administrator of the Property and Credits of the deceased above-named, the Undersigned will at their Office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, upto 3 P. M. (S. T.), on the 20th instant, receive private offers for the PURCHASE of the VALUABLE BUNGALOW, belonging to the Estate of the above-named deceased, situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, with an extensive compound more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. Neither the Administrator General nor the undersigned will be bound to accept the highest or any particular offer. All necessary particulars in connection with the said bungalow can be had at the office of the undersigned, No. 29 Esplanade Road during office hours

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground with the Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate at Harkness Road at Walkeshwar in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7367 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 571 New No. 2718 Old Survey No. 21 New Survey No. 2-7255 and in the Books of the Municipality under No. 113 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of Maherbai widow of Hormusjee Khursedji Shroff, on the West by Jetha Doongersey Road, on the North by Mount Pleasant Road and Harkness Road and on the South by the property of Jivandas Kanji.—Dated this 9th day of February 1907.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Solicitors for the Administrator General.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 269 of 1905.

RUNCHORDAS TRIBHOWANDAS MODY............Plaintiff.
vs.
MANCHAND LAKHMICHAND and others..........Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of July, 1906, the following moveable property will be SOLD in 15 lots (containing 29 pieces) by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, under the orders and directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1907, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1—One Damni (head ornament), one in number, set with Precious Stones.
2. One (Ornament for head called) Fulla of Dutch Diamonds, one in number.
3. One Pearl Sedda (Necklace), one in number, of five strings.
4. One Pearl Mala (Necklace), one in number, of two strings.
5. Two Bangles, two in number, of Purab Diamonds.
6. Two Bangles, two in number, of turquoise and Purab Diamonds.
7. Four Bangles, four in number, (each) having two rows of Pearls.
8. Four Bangles, four in number, (each) having one row of Pearls.
9. Two Ruby Bangles, two in number.
10. Four Diamond and Ruby Bangles, four in number.
11. Two Pearl (wristlets called) Ravifuls, one pair, with three rows (i.e.), two in number without chaps (pins).
12. Two Pearl (wristlets called) Ravifuls, one pair, with three rows (i.e.) two in number with chaps (Pins).
13. One Ruby Finger Ring, one in number.
14. One Diamond Finger Ring, one in number, (large).
15. One Diamond Finger Ring, one in number, (small).

In all, the ornaments are twenty-nine, namely (29) in number.

The property will be open for inspection (of approved persons) at the said Auctioneer's Rooms, eight days before the day of sale from 11-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHUNDERAO, LAUD & MEHTA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named at No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Rooms of Messrs. Bennett & Co. Auctioneers at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of February, 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esmailji Building, 2nd Floor, next to Messrs. John Roberts & Co's Workshops and opposite the Opium Warehouse in Bank Street, Fort, the very valuable and neat household furniture made to order such as Chesterfield sofas and easy-chairs, upholstered, rich velvet and tapestry by Lazarus of Calcutta, revolving top-office table with pigeon holes made to order, rich English carpet, upholstered rocking chairs, rich Persian and English carpets, silk embroidered sofa cushions, handsome jardiniers, chest of drawers, revolving book-stands, single and double door almirahs made to order, rich open-carved silk embroidered drawing-room screen, marble top pier tables, clothes and gown presses, large size disc graphophone, with about 300 Madame Melba's and other distinguished singers' monarch and concert records by Gramophone and Typewriter Co., specially made record cabinets with drawers, 15 stops organ by Soundy & Co., rich chased Indian Art large jars, carved Saharanpore teapoys, old blue large China jars, table hanging and telescopic solid brass hall lamps, large and valuable collection of engravings, water colours, oil-paintings, etching and rare pictures in artistic frames, valuable medical and other books of literature, durrie, carpets, rich table ornaments, nearly new Postal typewriters, with cover, duplicating machine, medical electric batteries, surgical instruments, etc., solid silver flask, mug, candle-holders and photo-frames, handsome brass gilt palanquine time-piece by Lund & Blockley, striking hours and half hours with thermometer and compass in leather case, English concertina by Soundy, powerful Trieder race binocular in leather case, gold key, chain, necktie-pin, set with diamonds and precious stones, combination collar button set with pearl, gold studs and sleeve-links set with pearls, etc., the property of a European Doctor proceeding Home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ANCTION SALE of Bajri, Gram, Sugar, Ghee, Oil, etc.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Chugon Virji Sha and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 20th Inst, at 3 P. M., sell by Public auction in the shop at Koombharwada near Northbrook Gardens:—

A lot of bajri, gram, sugar, ghee, oil, gum, etc. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining Stock-in-trade of the Bombay Tailoring Co., consisting of Shop Furniture, Electric Lights and Fan, etc.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Hornby Road, Fort, next to Alice Buildings, by order of the concerned, the remaining stock-in-trade of the Bombay Tailoring Co., consisting of ready-made suits, coats, trousers, overcoats, railway rugs, woolen mauds, neckties, bows, collars, hats, bonnets, socks and stockings, bone and other buttons, cotton and silk thread, handkerchieves, shop furniture, such as cupboards, shelves, show cases, hat and book stands, clocks, tin trunks, hat and cash boxes, Holdalls, leather bags and trunks, iron safe, electric light and fan, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BROACH.

Under instruction from N. C. Macleod, Esq. the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Pirojsha Sorabsha Dalal, an insolvent, and with the consent of the Bank of Bombay, the mortgagees, and also with the consent of Bai Motibai, widow of late Mr. Sorabsha Ardeshir Dalal, Messrs. CRAFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 3rd March, the following landed properties:—

To be sold on the premises at 3 p.m.

1 haveli house at Hathibar, Parsiwada, Fort, 153 square yards and bearing Municipal No 1537.

1 stable used as godown at Hathibar, Parsiwada, 171 square yards and bearing Municipal No. 1788.

1 cocoanut godown at Narialwar; Vejalpore, near Foorja, 96 square yards and Municipal No. 890.

1 open space at Narialwar, Vejapore, near Foorja, 161 square yards and Municipal No. 887.

1 house at Narialwar, Vejapore, near Foorja, 116 square yards and Municipal No. 711.

1 house at Narialwar, Vejalpore, near Foorja, 99 square yards and Municipal No. 712.

To be sold at Narielwar, Vejalpore, near Foorja, at 4 p.m.

1 field near Cooper's Wadi, opposite the bungalow of Bombay Bank's Agent, 1 acre and 4 gunthas and Survey No. 80.

13 fields in Village Rodh, Amod Taluka, measuring about 13 acres and 35 gunthas and bearing different Survey Nos.

1 house at Gocul Jover Falia, in Village Rodh, Amod Taluka.

10 fields at Kasad, 5 miles from Broach, measuring 35 acres and 24 gunthas, bearing different Survey Nos.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Handsome strong Second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Grey Pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2 30 p.m. the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Ochaulal Motila.—
1 case penholders ex. s.s. Imperatrix.
On account of the underwriters:—
8 cases Pilkington's silvered plate glass, size 48in. by 18in., 48in. by 26in. and 48in. by 30in.
On account of the concerned
6 bales each 125 sheets leather boards.
5 cases each 50 reams pink letter paper.
2 bales pink paper.
1 case 36 pieces printed cotton muslin.
Balance of the consignment of the plated ware consisting of cruets, jelly dishes, oak butter pots, and salad bowls, bread trays, etc.
1 case 60 firewood saws.

AUCTION SALE OF AN UNDIVIDED HALF-SHARE or MOIETY in a valuable piece of land with the building standing thereon, situate at Marwari Bazaar, or Moombadevy Road, Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co. attorneys for Juggonath Harilal, the Mortgagee, and in pursuance of the Power of Sale vested in the mortgagee under and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 25th day of March 1895, and made between Purshotum Harilal (now an insolvent) of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1907, at 4-30 p. m. S. T. on the premises with the consent of N. C. Macleod, Esq., official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent mortgagor.

All that the undivided half-share or moiety belonging to the said mortgagor in the piece or parcel of land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in an oart called Bhat, near Moombadevi, near Marwari Bazaar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 230 square yards, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 284 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127 and New No. 1018, Old Survey No. 184 and New Survey No. 1440, and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the north by a gully and beyond that the property of Gangadas Vijbhookhandas, on or towards the south partly by the property of Amichand Panalal and partly by the property of Johurmull Ramdas, on or towards the east partly by a passage and partly by the property known as Opium Sata Market and the house of Ramdas Purshotumdas, and on the west by the property of Johurmull Ramdas and the said premises were until lately in the occupation of Parvattibai widow (now deceased) the mother of the mortgagor and mortgagee, and her tenants and the mortgagor and the mortgagee and are now in the occupation of the mortgagee and tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little & Co., attorneys, for the mortgagee or the Official Assignee or the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 20th February, 1907.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 8. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection ...

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia. purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL...................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.............£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS....................£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpur.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Taiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER, *Agent.*

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

SPORTSMEN PLEASE.

ENTRUST us the curing and dressing of Skins and mounting of Heads as Trophies of all your Games.

All orders for dressing skins, etc., promptly executed.

Write for Catalogue with Testimonials to
V. FRANCIS & Co.,
Practical Taxidermists,
Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins, for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,
BANJOS, GUITARS, Flatbacked,
Guitar Shaped and Harp MANDOLINES, VIOLINS, CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, etc.,
FITTINGS for all instruments.
STRINGS The BEST, FRESHEST and SWEET TONED—Stocked.
TAMBOURINES, MOUTH ORGANS, WHISTLES BONES, ETC. ETC.,

F. CABRAL & SON
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

SPLENDID

TONIC IS
AQUILA "LORD-CHIEF" TONIC.

GOOD NAME! BEST EFFECT!

Is effect better than name. Try and verify. It vitalizes the cerebro-spinal system and vivifies the fading energy. Per bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHEIKHMEMON ST., NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH, OOTACAMUND.

WE have BUILT the MASONRY WALLS of a CHAPEL and now have to roof it. We have only three months of dry weather during which to do so.

We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

All Subscriptions sent to the Undersigned will be duly acknowledged.

LADY SUPERIOR,
NAZARETH CONVENT,
OOTACAMUND.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

DENTAL SURGEON,

M. S. NICHOLSON,

37, Hornby Road,

Next to Alice Buildings & opposite John Roberts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.

Real Handsewn Boots, from Rs. 4-8; Shoes, Rs. 3-12 Slippers Rs. 2-4.

TRUNKS, BAGS, HARNESS

AND

MISCELLANEOUS LEATHER GOODS.

In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.

Trunks, from Rs. 26; Gladstone Bags, Rs. 10.

Taxidermy Work of Every Description Undertaken

J. OAKES & CO.,

59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *February* 18.] [BOMBAY, *February* 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86¼		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	95¼		¼
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102½		¼
3½ do. Govt Securities ...	65¼	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	31⅞		⅛
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 13/16		⅛
Do. in New York ...	68¼		¼
Exchange on London at Paris.	25.27¼	1	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20.51½	½	
Do. do. do. New York.	4.84¼	¼	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	Since 17th J.	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4⅜%	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4½%	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5%	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5¼%	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4¼%	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4¾%	¼	

Amount Paid into the Bank of England. £225,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1*s*. 3 31/32*d*. unchanged.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 4,50,000 at ... 1*s*. 4 1/16*d*
Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 300, 000 at 1*s*. 4 1/16*d*.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots ... ... Quiet
Futures ... ... Quiet
East Indian ... ... Quiet
Manchester ... ... Steady
Total Sales 8 000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports 22,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 6 03 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 11 plus ⅛

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5.64	5.62	5.61	5.59
—01	—02	—01	—02

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5.58	5.56	5.52	5.48	5.44
—01	—01	unchanged	—01	unchanged

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 37,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 22,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 11,000 „
Do. to Continent... ... 17,000 „
Spot Cotton—11.00 unchanged

Futures.—Month of March, 9.18 —05
Do. do. July, 9.47 —04
} Declined owing to weak cables and bearish interior movement.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 7/16 unchanged
Futures—Month of March 10.11 } —07
Do. do. May 10.21 } —05
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ... 2,910,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 47¼ April-May Dunkirk Sellers Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 44¼ April-May Antwerp. Sellers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed—

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43¾ Feb.-Mar. Hamburg Sellers Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7 unchanged

Rubber—

Para Rubber 5s. 1½d. value.

Arrival— "Benledi."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Bundles Rs ...	Rs. 2,000	Koweit	Goalpara	H. S. Shoostry
3 Boxes Foreigns and H. Sov	1,50,000	Alexandria	Koerber	Mercantile Bank
8 Boxes Sovereigns and H. Sov	3,25,000	Alexandria	Koerber	Hongkong Bank
				National Bank
7 Bundles Rs ...	14,000	Muscat	Dumra	Canjee Dwarkadas
3 Bundles Rs ...	10,000	Muscat	Dumra	
3 Boxes Rs	12,000	Bushire	Madura	Hongkong Bank

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The telegrams received from Home to-day advise a slight decline all round, and locally prices are also easier. In fact the market is flat with little doing. Exports are holding off more or less, and show little disposition to buy except a few ready lots prompt shipment Mills are only purchasing against their immediate requirements and offering very low rates:—

Quotations:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	253	March.
Good M. G. Broach...	241	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	217	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	207	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	197	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	198 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	183/84	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	181/82	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	186/87	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	173	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	156	„
Good Westerns	223/4	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	239/40	„

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ...40,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5.63	5.60	5.59	5.57	5.56

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5.54	5.51	5.47	5.43

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

Ready ... Rs. 7 5 0
April-May ... „ 7 9 0
Tone—Steady.

Rapeseed:—

Brown Cawnpore April-May ... 7 7 0
Yellow „ „ ... 8 0 0
Tone—steady.

Gingellyseed—

Bold White 85 per cent Rs. 54 0 0
„ 75 do. „ 52 0 0
„ 50 do. 50 8 0
Black Kutni „ 43 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed:—

... Rs. 35 8 0
Tone—Unchanged.

Cottonseed—

... Rs. 19 8 0

Tone—Easier.

Groundnuts—

... Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Firm.

Wheat:—

White Delhi... ... Rs. 4 8 0
White Karachi ... Rs. 4 7 6
Tone—Quiet.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on yesterday.

Cotton	22,571	bales.
Wheat	15,6.0	cwts.
Linseed	9,377	„
Rapeseed	5,594	„
Gingellyseed	29,652	„
Poppyseed	94	„
Groundnuts	3,393	„
Castorseed	13,060	„
Rice	1,61,497	„
Myrabollams	6,377	„
Cottonseed	47,940	„
Mowraseed	33	„
Gram	8,913	„
Joowar	2,694	„
Maize	86	„

Shares:—

Closing quotations

Maneckjee Petits ...	Rs. 3,485	March.
Davids	„ 405	„
Kohinoors	„ 775	„
Colaba Land	„ 1015	„
Swadeshi	„ 1510	„

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING,] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

Money:—

Is in good demand. There are borrowers at 8 per cent. for a month.

Exchange:—

The Market opened steady at 1s. 4 1/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1/16d. on demand. There is little or no enquiry for remittance in the Market as is evidenced by the daily allotment of Council wire at 1s. 4 1/16d. The bill rate is unchanged at 1s. 4 1/16d. 3m./st. and notwithstanding the scarcity of private paper, Banks refuse to buy at 1s. 4 5/32d. 3m./st. before the mail of 22nd March. The Far Eastern market is quiet:—

T. T. on London ... ... 1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft ... ... 1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight Marks. 1.24
Do. 6 months' sight ... 151
Hongkong—30 days' sight ... 162
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 221

Government Paper:—

At opening to-day the Market was quiet at 97¼ for cash and 97 5/16 for the settlement. Early in the day there were few buyers and the settlement rate fell to 97⅛ sellers, but in the afternoon speculators bought Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lacs for the account, the Market closing with buyers at the opening quotations. Calcutta Market keep steady at 97⅜ ready and 97⅜ forward.

Cash 97 4
1st Settlement 97.5

Bombay Port Trust—

4 per cent. (1922) 102 8
4 per cent. (1930) 102 8
4 per cent. (1932) 102 8
4 per cent. (1965) 102 8

Bombay Municipal Debentures—

4 per cent. (1934) 101 12
5 per cent. (1946) 101 12
5 per cent. (Tansa) 119 0
5 per cent. (Sanitary)... ... ... 117 0

Bombay Improvement Trust—

4 per cent. (1959) 102 0
4 per cent. (1961-65) 102 0

Bullion:—

The price of Bar silver in London re-acted yesterday, ready and forward rates being down ⅛ at 31⅞ ready and 31 13/16 for delivery in two months. Locally rates have been steady. Ready bars opened at 79 13/16 ex-duty and close unchanged. Bar Gold is steady as under:

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	79	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	80	8	0

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW RIBBONS.

NOTHING could be prettier than the new ribbons, made of watered silk, which are so fashionable for the old-world "quizzing glass" or for the fancy muff. These ribbon-chains are always made in black, and half-inch ribbon is the correct width; they are finished off with tiny buckles of small diamonds on one side, and on the other some special charm or a miniature monogram—the latter also in diamonds or in the same stones as the clasps. These delightful ribbon-chains are already making their appearance at Nice and Monte Carlo, and they will certainly be "quite the rage" as the season opens. The ordinary muff-chain has almost disappeared from view, and its place has been taken by wonderful chains—in Art Nouveau style of enamels, mother-of-pearl, chased silver, and precious stones. But even newer than the newest Art Nouveau chain is the length of narrow watered ribbon, with its exquisitely dainty clasps and "charms"; it has such an oldworld air and gives a touch of deep colour to a light spring costume. The single "quizzing glass" is coming into favour again, but to be quite correct one must search for the genuine article; no modern imitation will give the same effect.

THE FASHIONABLE FIGURE.

It still remains problematic whether we adopt the ultra clinging style of the Parisian, or adhere to our less exaggerated modes, created for us in most cases by our own leading modistes here. Personally, I cannot quite see Englishwomen in the former, although in these days we can never be certain of anything as regards fashions. I hear tell of the tiny waist and all tending to accentuate this appearance. I also doubt whether we shall give up the hygienic waist we have grown to cherish for the comfort of it, combined with the straight-fronted corset. However, time alone will show, and "You never can tell."

PANELS FOR EVENING DRESSES.

Some of the panels which are now so much used on evening—and on afternoon—dresses are things of real beauty. They are decorated with garlands of hand-painted flowers, and with embroideries fine enough for exhibition. Panels, if properly arranged, are of all trimmings the most becoming and flattering to the figure; they add an appearance of height, and take from an appearance of width! But special attention must be paid to the words "if properly arranged" for a panel may prove a very ugly and unbecoming affair indeed; it ought to be of moderate width and gracefully shaped in as it approaches the upper part of the skirt, so that at the waist line itself it is quite narrow. Many of the new gored walking skirts have the seams covered with machine-stitched panels and the effect is excellent, but the panel proper makes its appearance on evening gowns of crepe de chine, of taffetas, or of Indian muslin. On crepe de chine it is considered ultra correct to have panels of taffetas, with artistic sprays of flowers hand-painted on them; for example, a flowing skirt—heavy at the hem with accordion-pleated frills—of palest grey-blue crepe, the seams covered with narrow panels of taffetas in the same shade, and on the latter delicately-painted branches of pale mauve glycine. The tight-fitting bodice—fashioned in the second Empire style—would be entirely of taffetas, with sprays of glycine simulating a short bolero, and a long scarf of crepe de chine draped over the shoulders, the ends falling almost to the hem of the skirt. Some of the big dressmakers, who create special models for the fashionable theatres, are making a speciality of panels worked over with masses of tiny paillettes—in gold and silver, as well as in colours which match exactly the material on which they are palced. These extremely small paillettes are more popular than ever this season, and make their appearance on evening dresses of all kinds, and of all materials; they are specially effective when massed together on fine net, or when used in connexion with raised embroideries of floss silks.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops, decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

IMRIE—February 7, at Howrah (Calcutta), the wife of Charle A. Imrie, of a daughter.
WATERFIELD—February 6, at Deolali, the wife of Major A Waterfield, of a daughter.

"CHIRETTOVIN."

THE UNIVERSAL TONIC WINE.

A TONIC WINE containing the active principle of CHIRETTA combined in an elegant and palatable form. Indicated in all cases where a general Tonic is required. Specially suitable for Ladies and Children.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY

Kemp & Co. Ld.

THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 41m; High water 3-52m., 5-13a.; Low water, 10-20m., 10-45a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Bombay Races, Fourth day.
Bombay Polo Tournament, 20th to 27th instant.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, opening of Central Power Station by H. E. the Governor, 5 p. m.
B. V. A. Annual camp opens at Mahaluxmi.
Indo-British Institution, annual meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, the Bandmann Opera Company.
Harmston's Circus.
Elysium Rink, another prize competition.

INDIAN RANEES LEAVING BOMBAY.—The Ranees of Sawantwadi, Akalkote and Vijapur, who had arrived in Bombay on the 21st ultimo, left for Poona yesterday.

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. MacNeil and Officers of 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry Vol. String Band will play the following Programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p. m. to-day.

March	International	Robert
Overture	Barber De Seville	Rossini
Characteristic Patrol	The Coons Patrol	Pryar
Selection	The three Little Maids	Caryll
Valse	La Lettre de Manon	E Gillett
Selection	The Cingalee	Monckton
American Sketch	By the Swani River	Myddleton

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Nera" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 2 p.m. to-morrow, 21st inst. 1907. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Sultan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Friday the 22nd Instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A SUCCESSFUL SALE.—A feature of Messrs. Marcks & Co's. sale at reduced prices, is the very fine stock of Sheffield electro-plate and cutlery which is being offered. Some of the bargains to be had comprise Tea and Coffee services, trays and salvers, table lamps, toastracks, butter dishes, preserve stands, cheese combinations, cruets, entree dishes, cutlery cabinets, salad bowls, fruit stands, &c., in fact, everything a careful housekeeper would pride herself in possessing. There are many who are inclined to think that the modest customer would be out of place at Marcks and Company's establishment. Could anything be a better reassurance to any such timid folk than to tell them that the freshest, daintiest and most fashionable stock of a miscellaneous jeweller's establishment is within the possibilities of purchase by every one, even those possessing the most moderate means.

THE REHATSEK FUND.—The executor of this fund writes:—I believe the public are aware that the late Professor Edward Rehatsek has left behind him, Rs. 38,000 in Government Promissory Notes for helping Primary Education. As laid down in his will, I distribute every year the income of the said sum, in monetory prizes. After defraying certain costs regarding the maintenance of the fund, I gave last year Rs. 1,220 in all as under:—Schools under the Joint Schools Committee Rs. 300; Anjuman-i-Islam Schools Rs. 200; Students L. and S. S. Schools through Mr. Ramdutt V. Desai Rs. 150; Indo-British Institution Rs. 100; Sir C. J. Readymoney School, through Mr Cawasji J. Readymoney Rs. 100; Miss Millard's School for the Blind Rs. 75, and Wesleyan Schools Rs. 75, through Mr. J. MacDonald Rs. 150; Rokde Free School, through Dr. Deshmukh Rs. 50; Dadabhoy N. Poor Boys' Seminary, through Mr. N. G. Welinkar Rs. 100; E. I. Association Schools through Mr. Britto Rs. 75; total Rs. 1,225. My thanks are due to the various gentlemen who kindly helped me in the distribution of this fund.

INSPECTION OF THE TROOPS IN GARRISON.

YESTERDAY morning the troops in Garrison were inspected by Lieut-General G. L. R. Richardson, C. B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Commanding 6th Poona Division, on the General Parade ground. The troops were drawn up in line facing East at 12 paces interval between units long before the appointed time in the following order:—Three companies Royal Garrison Artillery under Lieut-Col. C.H. Alexander; 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, under Lieut-Col. W. H. E. Murray; 109th Infantry under Lieut-Col. H. S Hazelgrove; and 113th Infantry under Lieut-Col. G. S. Hogge. The troops numbering about 1,200 men were in line and the massed bands were placed in rear of the centre line. Lieut General Richardson, accompanied by Col. H. S. Fitzgerald, A.A.G., and Lieut. H. F. Gordon, A.D.C., rode down to the parade ground at 7-30 a.m. He was received with a general salute. He then went round and inspected the troops in company of other officers and then went and stood at the saluting base. The troops then formed in quarter columns and passed the saluting base, after which they proceeded to their respective quarters. Major C. E. Baynes, and Captain R. P Stares, Brigade Major, were also present on the parade.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, FEBRUARY 18.

THE weather nowadays in Kathiawar is very unsettled. It has been very chilly for the past few days, and reports of rain having fallen somewhere reach us daily. Last evening the inhabitants of Chuda suffered a novel experience; a more severe hailstorm occurred than has ever been witnessed before there. Trees were rooted out, while those which survived the blow were entirely denuded of their leaves. And the platform post lamps were broken; so were roofs of Mangalore tiles; those who were out were injured. About 400 sheep are said to have been killed outright. Limbdi also experienced the same fate, but the full force was felt at Chuda greatly. The station-yard was ankle deep in hailstones which were larger than lemon itself in some cases. The gangmen and patrols had a piece of troublesome work to clear the line of hailstones, leaves and trees which were blown over. Mr. Earnest Syms, who had been serving in Nagpur District in the P. W. D., has returnd here. He had been on leave.

The proposal of improving and extending the Basin here is postponed. The estimated cost is Rs. 2,70,000.

Prince Ranjeetsinghji will shortly be installed to the Gadi of Jamnagar. There were telegrapic congratulatory messages if I hear aright, from the Maharaja Pratap Singh and the Raja of Kapurthala.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A TRUMPERY CHARGE AGAINST GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

IN the High Court, on Monday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, disposed of an application for revision in the case of Tuljaram Dhondi Powar against three persons, and of a letter addressed in this connection to the Honourable Judges by Mr. A. R. Bonus, Collector and District Magistrate of Sholapur. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. N. Koyaji, Pleader, appeared for Powar, the complainant, and Mr. N. D. Jathar, Pleader, appeared for the third accused, Maruti.

The accused in the case were: Dhondu Govind, Head Police Constable; Yadav Bhairu, First Class Constable; and Maruti Babaji, who claimed certain crops in a field in the village of Hatiz, Taluka Barsi, Zilla Sholapur. The Magistrate, Mr. D.B. Phadke, before whom the accused had been tried, had discharged the accused, holding, that the most important ingredients of theft, viz., possession of moveable property and its dishonest removal, were both not proved in this case. The crops were removed rightly and they were received rightly by accused No. 3. But Mr. Phadke declined to make an order under section 250 of the Cr. P. C., awarding compensation from the complainant to the accused for his making a frivolous and vexatious complaint against them; suggesting, that the High Court, in its Appellate Jurisdiction, might make any order it pleased about it under section 423, or in its revisional capacity under section 439. Against the Magistrate's decision, the complainant Powar presented a petition praying for a revision.

Mr. Bonus, the Collector and District Magistrate, addressed a letter to Mr. R. D. Settna, Registrar of the High Court, urging that this was a peculiarly flagrant case of a trumpery charge against Government servants, in consequence of which they were needlessly put to trouble and anxiety; while the executive administration was materially hampered by their withdrawal from their duties to enable them to appear in Court, the Magistrate had exonerated the complainant on the ground of his having been an innocent tool in the hands of another; but as complainants or informants could be punished only under section 250, it was absolutely necessary to demonstrate to men of straw, the risks attaching to their complaisance. To pass over cases like these, would be to put a premium on malicious and vexatious proceedings.

The Judges, after hearing the arguments, held that it was not necessary for them to interfere, either at the instance of the complainant, or in the exercise of their Appellate or Revisional Powers, to enforce the provisions of section 250 for awarding compensation, as suggested by the District Magistrate. No doubt, the Police had something to do with the making over of the field-crops to accused No. 3, but they appeared not to have acted in the matter with any dishonest intention. It was clear from the evidence that what they wanted was, that there should be no breach of the peace; their action was suggested by a consideration of public policy. In this, it might be that they exceeded the strict limits of their authority. Record returned; application for revision rejected.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

ABATEMENT OF SUIT.

A Point of Law.

The Full Bench of the Small Causes Court composed of his honour the learned Chief Judge and his honour the learned Third Judge, disposed of a suit instituted by the plaintiff Hanumanbux Harunandrai against the defendant Kashibai, widow, heiress and legal representative of Govardandas Goculdas who was lately trading under the name of Girdharilal Fattechand, for the recovery of Rs. 185-14 being the balance of an account between the plaintiff and the deceased's firm. Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. S. F. Bilimoria.

The allegation of the plaintiff is that his claim for the amount arises out of a mutual, open and current account of commission agency between him and the firm of the deceased; that the said account and the original transaction were effected in Bombay, though the firm of the deceased acted as his Commission Agent in Hyderabad. The defendant being a resident of Hyderabad, the plaintiff applied to the Court for permission to sue her and for the service of summonses. This granted, the case was originally tried by the learned Third Judge, who dismissed it with costs.

Against this decision, the plaintiff applied for a rule against the defendant to show cause why the order of dismissal should not be set aside and a new trial ordered on the ground that the suit was not barred under Section 371 of the Civil Procedure Code, as no order of abatement had been made under section 368 of the code. The case coming on for hearing the Chief Judge remarked: The main question for decision was whether by the combined action of sections 368 and 371 of the Code, the present suit could be brought. The learned Third Judge was of opinion that the suit was not maintainable, and he, therefore, dismissed it. Against that dismissal, a rule was granted, as it was contended that there was no order in the suit that it had abated, that the learned Third Judge had dismissed the suit either under section 97 or 98, and that if the suit was dismissed, the order then made was final, and there was no bar to a fresh suit being filed.

The fresh suit was filed on 20th March 1904 against a sole defendant. The latter died in October 1904. On three occasions the plaintiff obtained an order for amended summonses but did not issue any. Neither was any legal representative of the deceased defendant brought on the record, nor was the name and place of abode of any legal representative specified either to the Court (or in the office) as provided for in para. 3 of Section 368. On the 15th June 1905, the suit was again on board and the plaintiff being absent, the learned Third Judge ordered "absent, summons not issued, struck out." The order for striking out was argued as equivalent to a dismissal of the suit. No attempt was made to revive the suit.

Article 175 (c) of the Limitation Act required the plaintiff to make an application within 6 months of the death of the sole defendant in this case, and section 368 provided that if no such application as was contemplated by the third para. was made by the plaintiff within the prescribed period the suit "shall abate," i.e., should abate as far as the deceased defendant was concerned.

The Full Bench is of opinion that no such application as is required by section 368 was made by the plaintiff, and the applications made for amended summonses were not such as complied with the requisites mentioned in the section: The order passed by the Third Judge could not, in the opinion of the Full Bench, be taken as passed under section 97 or 98, first because these sections contemplate the existence of a defendant on the record either in his own right or his representative capacity. But where after a suit filed, a defendant has died, and that circumstance was brought to the notice of the Court, as was done in this instance, the order passed cannot be regarded as dismissal of a suit against a deceased person. Where there is a defendant on the record, a certain procedure is prescribed under Chapter VII., but when there is no defendant on the record and the sole defendant is removed by death, another procedure is prescribed by chapter 22, section 368, and the latter procedure applied in the present suit.

The Full Bench is of opinion that the present case is not covered or supported by Bissesur Bhagat's case (I. L. R. 9, Calcutta, 163). In that case the defendant had died, an application was made giving the name of the legal representative to be brought on the record, and the Court had ordered the particular legal representative to be brought on the record. After that order the plaintiff had failed to pay the process fees for the summons and the suit was dismissed and that was taken by the High Court to have been dismissed under section 97. The present case is consequently distinguishable as no legal representative of the deceased defendant was found out or named, and none was ordered to be brought on the record as provided by section 368. Under this circumstance the Full Bench agreed that the order passed by the learned Third Judge on 15th June 1905, more than 6 months after the death of the sole defendant, should be so construed as to make it as one passed in accordance with law. The order dismissing the suit was rightly made, and the rule was therefore discharged with costs.

POLICE COURTS.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.

AT the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Police Ramosi No. 367 E., named Bachai Palwal, charged Haji Goolam Hossein Moosa, Ismail Jusab and Jasal Haji Casum, all Mahomedans, with assaulting him and deterring him from discharging his public duty and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Sub-Inspector Shaw prosecuted, while Mr. Crage, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's story was that on the morning of the 14th instant, while he was on duty on the Foras Road, the accused came to him and created a disturbance. The complainant remonstrated with them saying he was a public servant. The accused mocked at him remarking that he was a man who could not hope to get more than a paltry sum of money as his pay. They then abused him and assaulted him. All the accused were then drunk. They were arrested by police sepoy No. 1786 E. Cross-examined, the complainant said that he saw wheal marks on the back of the first accused but could not say how he came by them.

All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. Their story was that the second accused was seated by a wall, when the complainant came up and with an abuse told him to walk away. Others interfered, and the complainant abused them too. The complainant dragged the first accused and roughly handled him. This led to a general confusion in which the complainant gave the wheal marks to the first accused.

Hearing both the sides, his Worship, in his judgment remarked that the first accused had shown distinct marks of assault on his person, and the complainant and his witnesses were unable to say how he got them. The first accused had complained to the police that he was assaulted by Ramosi. Considering all the circumstances of the case, his Worship was inclined to believe that all the accused remonstrated with the Ramoshi for speaking to them harshly. The complainant felt his dignity offended, and it seemed that he and his two witnesses, who were evidently his friends, dealt harshly with the accused. Under the circumstances he discharged all the accused.

ALLEGED TRAMWAY FRAUDS.

Abdullah Shah Convicted.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday Mr. A. H. S. Aston Acting Chief Prisidency Magistrate disposed of the case in Superintendent Floane charged Abdullashah Rahmanshah, Mahomedan, lately in the empoy of Messrs J. G. White and Co., contractors for the work of relaying tramway lines in Bombay, with abetting W. T. Perrett, formerly superintendent in the same works, in the abetment of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 28,000, and with forgery. Mr. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared for the prosecutions, while Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. Kanugar pleaders, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported.

The Magistrate convited the accused of the four charges laid against him. Taking into consideration the fact that the accused was under the influence of Perrett and acted under his orders, that that he had been in jail for three months and that it had been proved that he had not derived substantial benefit by his wrongful acts, his Worship sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

The following is the Report of the Directors of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, for the year ending 31st December which will be presented to the thirty-fifth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, on Monday, the 25th February.

During the year ending 31st December 1906, 178 proposals were made to the Company for guaranteeing sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3,61,750 of which there have been accepted and completed 156, aggregating Rs. 3,23,550. On the New Policies effected during the year, the Annual Premiums amount to Rs. 3,509-8-0.

During the year 71 Bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 1,53,500 have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the Association.

There were two claims preferred during the year on account of guarantee obligations, one was paid but the amount was afterwards refunded by the relatives of the defaulter; while the other, for an amount of Rs. 10,000, is still under consideration.

The revenue of the year ending 31st December 1906, as appears from the Accounts certified by the Auditor, appended hereto, amounts to Rs. 16,263-7-4: To which add Balance from last year's Account Rs. 10,883-10-4; Together Rs. 27,147-1-8.

The Expenditure, including Advertisements, Printing charges and Income tax, &c., has been Rs. 5,075-4-4.

The sum set aside on account of Dividend and Bonus for 1905 was Rs. 7,500-0-0 Add sum carried to Reserve Fund Rs. 3,300-0-0 Rs. 15,875-4-4, making a Divisible Surplus of Rs. 11,271-13-4. Of this amount the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. on the paid-up Capital for the year ending 31st December 1906, which will absorb Rs. 6,250, carrying forward a Balance of Rs. 5,021-13-4 to next year's account.

The Directors have considered it expedient not to carry any amount to the Reserve Fund owing to the possibility of a payment having to be made on account of the claim before referred to. For the same cause no Bonus is recommended.

One of the Directors, Mr. Robert Barlow, and the Auditor Mr. M. M. Dadina, retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors have pleasure in placing before the Shareholders the foregoing Report, in the full confidence that they will appreciate the policy adopted in the management of the Association's affairs, and be encouraged to assist the efforts of the Directors by recommending the Association to the favourable consideration of their friends and business connections. It is essential that each Shareholder should realize the importance of his endeavouring to promote at all times the welfare of the Association.

The Directors congratulate the Shareholders on the results of the year's working.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WILL BE PROPOSED:—

I. That the Statement of Accounts and Directors' Report submitted to the Meeting, be approved and passed.

II. That a Dividend of 12½ per cent. on the paid up Capital for the year ending 31st December 1906, be declared payable on or after 4th March 1907.

III. That Mr. Robert Barlow, retiring, be reelected a Director.

IV. That the Auditor, Mr. M. M. Dadina, retiring, be re-elected.

"THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR."

There is plenty of nonsense in "The Belle of Mayfair" and that is all one can ask of a musical comedy—that and pretty music. It cannot be said that the standard of the latter is up to that of Leslie, Stuard and Ivan Caryll in their best days but there are a few airs which remain in the memory and that is as much as can be hoped for until a new composer arises or the old ones prove themselves capable of further good work. Plot there is none whatever except that a youth and a maid determine to marry despite the objections of their respective parents, families at daggers-drawn. Of course they do marry and all ends happily in the final chorus. Miss Corlass as the Belle frolicked about the stage with plenty of spirit and sang and danced with all her charm, while Mr. Favelle made love to her as sympathetically as was desired of him. Miss Minnie Rayner made much of a humorous part as did Mr. Johnny Osborne, as her husband, the self-made man. Incidentally a skit on the Gibson Girl, the the skit which (to quote Mr. Osborne) was not considered "Camille Faut" by Miss Edna May, and after hearing the song one is inclined to agree with the outraged star, for it is pleasing neither in words nor music. But there is no need to be captious as to details. The whole evening went with a swing except in the still inordinately long interval, and those who witnessed the performance during the previous visit of the Company readily admitted that the few intervening weeks have worked wonders.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "KOERBER."

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. "Koerber" from Trieste and Venice yesterday afternoon:—

Mrs B Abramonich, Capt Bliss, Mr S A Eurkhud, Capt G R Gansen, Mr and Mrs Griffiths, Revd Henney, Miss Haines, Lt-Col Oldfield, Dr & Mrs & infant Patterson, Mr Fr Riley, Mr Potts, Mr & Mrs Richars, Miss Tellery, and Revd E J Wards.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

First Day.

The Bombay Horse Show opened yesterday at 3-30 p.m. when His Excellency Lord Lamington under whose patronage it was, was present and a large number of spectators lined the side. A gay appearance was lent to the Show by a large number of flags, the arrangements were most satisfactory and the events went off as regularly and smoothly as could have been expected. The class of the entries was considerably above the average and there were fewer misfortunes over the jumping than is customary with so many entrants.

The General Committee was composed of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E.—President., H. E. Vice Admiral Sir Edward S. Poe, K.C.V.O., Brig. General R. M. Greenfield, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Bart, Colonel Westlake, Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, M. F. H. Mr. R. S. Powalla Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhimdiwallas Mr. J. L. Symons, Major-General G. L. R. Richardson, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Prince Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Palitana, Mr. D. N. Graham, Mr. Lieut. Col. G. Bull, Mr. D. ffolliot Powell's Major F. Lee. Lieut. Col. Broome, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas Mr. Suleiman Abdul Wahid Mr. Ananj Nanji, Mr. Captain Meynell. The Local Executive Committee were Captains Meynell and Hunt, Messrs Birkett, Roberts, W. Crum, F. A. Prevost and C. Graham with Mr. H. Crawford, M.R.C.V.S., Honorary Vet. Surgeon and the Hon. A. Hill Trevor and L. Barraclough, Honorary Secretaries, Treasurers and to all officiating great credit is due.

The Stewards were Major, Lloyd Jones, Messrs:—G. Lucas, A. Forbes, R. G. Buldock, L. A. Lamb, W. L B. Souter, R. M. Phillips, W. G. Palmer, W. Crum and E. M. Webb. By kind permission of Lieut. Col. Hoggie and the Officers of the 113th Infantry their Band played during the proceedings.

The first event in Ring 1 was for Arab and C. B' Polo ponies and the large field was divided with a light and a heavy class by the Judges, Major Catgrave and Colonel Forbes. The light weight were the easier to judge, Capt. Meynell's Mercury being given the red rosette, a very neat chestnut with two white socks. The order being:—

Captain H. Meynell' c a g Mercury 1
Major A. A. Kennedy's g a g Rattle 2
Mr E E St Clair Gray's b a c Poniard 3
Capt Stares' c a g Cracker, H C

The heavy weights were more difficult and Col Forbes rode the remaining three before deciding as follows:—

Major Le's g a m Cygnet 1
Capt J H Davie's b a c Khirrdie 2
Mr B H Anderson's g a g Meeance 3
Major G A Leslie, R E's. g a c Let Go H C

A very level lot the winner being a good, strong Arab with a very nice appearance.

In Ring 2, at the same time the English and Colonial Hunters 14-2 and under were judged and in a large field the result was:—

Mrs J A Morgan's br w g. All Gold late All's Well 1
Mrs Morris' b i m Veronique 2

Another very level lot with but little to choose between the first two whose manners were perfect.

Two events followed in Ring 2, the first being for chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.

Mr T L Roberts' b w g Sir Brian 1
Mr R W L Dunlop's b w g The Count 2

The second was for English and Colonial Chargers Lieut Col Broome and Mr A Gale judging in this ring. Some very useful and strong horses were shewn being chosen as follows:—

Major Kennedy's br w g Marquis 1
Capt H R Hopwood's b w m Veronique 2

Next in Ring 1, with Majors Catgrave and Peacocke judges for Polo Ponies or other classes.

These were divided into two classes and it was not difficult to pick either, the lights being:—

Capt H Meynell's bl w m Rosalea 1
Poona Horse Polo Club's c w g Hanibal 2
Majorr Leslie R. E.'s c. w m Recluse 3

The winner was very much superior to the others a beautiful mare with very neat legs, grand quarters and a pretty small head, she was once the property of Mr. Galstaun who won races with her at one time in Calcutta. She measures under 14 hands but her quarters are those of a 14 2.

The heavy division was another success for the sporting Captain the order being:—

Capt H Meynell's br w m Mliss 1
Major Leslie R E's b w m Louise 2
Mr F V Prevost's br w g Beeswing 3

The winner is a very nicely let down mare with a good smooth action. Capt. Meynell thus won three of the four Polo Pony classes and had but little difficulty in carrying off the Special Prize for the Best Polo Pony with Rosalea on whom Major Peacocke seemed to thoroughly relish a canter.

Class 4 in Ring 2 was for English and Colonial Troop Horses competed for by H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, a good set Nos. 23 and 40 being placed first and second respectively.

Por Ladies' Horses other than Arabs and C. B's over 14-2 a very classy lot went out and the Judges. Lieut.-Col. Broome and Major Peacocke, found no little difficulty in making a selection. Eventually they were placed:—

Capt J L Meyer's g w g Rainbow ridden by Mrs Meyer 1
Surg Genl Trevor's b w g Cock Robin ridden by Miss Trevor 2
Mr T L Robert's b w g Early Dawn ridden by Miss Fitzgerald 3

The winner was a very strongly built grey of good manners and a very pretty bay Refuge Bay was amongst the chosen few but was not successful probably owing to fractiousness.

Class 12 was for the best Hack 14-2 and under the property of a resident in Bombay who possesses no other horse or pony of any description.

Mr R G Campbell's bl w g Marvel 1
Mr H E W Meikle's g a e Grand Slam 2

The former is a hand someblack and richly deserved the red rosette, the other a breedy little Arab though a grey of Mr Claud Keith's could not have been many marks behind.

From a spectator's point of view, the most interesting events followed, jumping for Horses which attracted an entry of sixteen.

The very first to go was a bay of Lieut-General Richardson's appropriately named Leap Year and made a very good impression. The next but one however, was even better and took each jump as though born to it, a useful hunter Khala belonging to Lieut.-Col. Forbes who rode, Capt. Lucas was the next to meet with applause and we were surprised not to see a fine bay belonging to Capt. A. West. R. F. A., not mentioned amongst the awards. Lieut-Col. Forbes second string, Yalu, took his jumps very nicely but he too did not impress the judges Those who would have done well but for unfortunate refusals were Mr. Stileman's Lux, a pony named Oswestry belonging to the Hon. A. Hill Trevor and Mr. Cadell's Molly M. who landed his rider into the double. Mr. Tulloch's Segull gave a display of buck jumping and when his rider remounted was called out after refusing. After a second trial to same the following result was given:—

Lt-Col J S Forbes' br w g Khala
Capt G Lucas' b w g Lady Bird
Lieut-Gen G Richardson's b w g Leap Year

The Driving classes followed and wound up the day, the first being for 14-24 and under other than Arabs and C B's in single harness. Two apparently stood out and after a close thing were returned:—

Mr Leach's b w g Minta 1
R S Powvala's b w m Pallas 2

For those over 14.2 the class was better and M J B Beattie's horse Coronation, a fast trotter with a nice spring step deservedly won.

Mr J B Beattie's br e m Coronation 1
Mr S A Wahed's b w g Chance 2

Lastly came the Best Complete Turn out these classes being judged by Lieut-Col J S Forbes and Mr A Gale.

Lieut Hamilton R I M's b e m Billy 1
Mr R S Powvala's b w m Pallas 2

It was a good lot and a difficult one to judge, the winner being smart boy but appearing too big for the cart.

The Show will be continued on Thursday at 8 a. m. at which time the Dog Show candidates also will be judged and again the Horse Show continues at 3.33 p. m when the Royal Scotts Band and Pipes will play.

A BUDDHIST TEMPLE SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

The Buddhist community of Burma are memorialising the Viceroy, through the Burma Government in connection with a suit at present in progress at Budha Gya about the Maha Budhi Temple, a certain monastery near the temple, and in it, for a Japanese image of Buddha.

CRICKET NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A CRICKET ENTHUSIAST.]

Allow me to offer a few more comments, in view of the forthcoming Hindu-Presidency match, on last Saturday's cricket match played on the Gymkhana ground between the Bombay and Hindu Gymkhanas. Let me state at the outset that the Hindu team that took the field against the Gymkhana was stronger than the European eleven, which to say the least, was a weak one, though it included Major Wigram and Messrs. Cheetham and Coombes. The result of the match was disappointing. The Hindu team, even without Messrs. Baloo and Date was a fine combination of batting and bowling talent but the exhibition they made was altogether disappointing. I know that my criticism of Hindu cricketers is resented in certain quarters, but I care not. If I have to say unpleasant things of certain players, if I have to show their faults, I do it not with the intention of vilifying them, but with a view to improve them!

The pitch selected for the game was, so far as I could judge from the way it played, a very bad one. If it helped the bowlers a great deal, it made the task of even formidable batsmen a very difficult one. The way the ball bumped and rose, to say nothing of the wind that blew against the faces of the batsmen and bowlers and carried the bails every five minutes and thus handicapped the players, was most annoying. The Bombay Gymkhana, having had the first knock, a fortunate thing in itself, since batting on a wicket that is crumpled and worn is not very pleasant, compiled a modest score of 127—not a very bad performance taking into account the state of the pitch and the bowling they had opposed to them. The batting of the Hindus, with the exception of Mr. C. V. Mehta's, who deserves every credit for patience and steadiness in an emergency, was a miserable failure. The ball that beat Mr. Telang was not very difficult, and I should say that it was only carelessness and inpatience on the part of the batsman that lost him his wicket. The supporters of the Hindus never thought them incapable of scoring the 125 and odd runs that were required to win the match, but it was, I say, simply careless batting and mistakes on the part of the Hindu Captain that lost them the match. I could not understand the reason of entrusting the bowling to Mr. Wagle, who is not yet a candidate for the Presidency. It was practically he who was responsible for a lot of runs, nearly 40 or 50 I believe, that the Europeans were able to score off him. If the bowling had been entrusted to Mr. Mehendale instead of Mr. Wagle, the result would have been quite different. Of the performance of Mr. Dhargalkar, the wicket keeper, the less said the better. He has fully justified everything I said of him in my last contribution to you on this subject. Out of the total of 127 scored by the Bombay Gymkhana, no less than 25 were extras and this speaks volumes against the wicket keeper. If after this, the Hindu Selection Committee still persist in selecting him as wicket-keeper in the forthcoming struggle with the Presidency, in case Mr. Sheshachari does not turn up, they will have to thank themselves for the result. Why cannot they try Mr. Samel? Mr. Mehendale, I find, has done very well in bowling and batting and the Selection Committee had better keep an eye over him. He scored a century (not out) last Sunday against first class bowling and has justified his claims for inclusion in the team. I am sorry Mr. Oghad Shankar has not yet done anything [illegible] last few matches to secure his place in the team [illegible] will, probably have to make room for a better man. [illegible] place in the team. The Hindu team will [illegible] selected in the course of the [illegible] and it remains to be seen how the Selection Committee acquit themselves of the task.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY [illegible]

HANDICAPS.

The Mansfield Plate—6 Furlongs.

Sermon	9.12	Saloon	8.0	Primerole	7.7
Killua	9.2	Prince Lynn	8.0	Apology	7.5
Sacristan II	8.6	Metal Maid	7.13	Harpist	6.10
Paddys Darling	8.5	Lady Metal	7.12	Adelaide	6.7
Ferndown	8.5	Killeevan	7.11	Dormont	6.4
Amyas	8.3	Sambara	7.10	Rustile	6.0
Manlock	8.3	Presbyterian	7.10		
Dulcimer	8.1	Royalist	7.8		

If top weight accepting be under 9st 10lbs it will be raised to that amount, and the others in proportion.

The Colaba Plate—1 1-4 Miles.

Killeevan	9.12	Our State	8.12	Admiral Orichton	7.3
Beanasro	9.6	Lord Boyne	7.10		
Squire Alfred	9.1	Shotover	7.5	Honest Lady	6.12
Lady Metal	9.1	Mallinyook	7.6		

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse—1 Mile 1 furlong.

Precious	9.13	Ajax	8.5	Moorsed	7.11
Hampstead	8.11	Soheil	8.3	King Cobweb	7.7
Egypt	8.9	Shella	8.2	Pansia II	7.7
Young Kohinoor	8.8	Sandow	8.0	Young Kaiser	7.3
Skylark	8.8	Dilerjung	8.0	Mukhool	7.0
Bandit II	8.7	Bendigo	7.12	Scarlet	6.4

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

The Asian Plate—6 furlongs.

Tachreet	9.13	Orborne	8.7	Antica	7.9
Bandit II	9.8	Darby	8.6	Creditor	7.9
Hermit	9.5	Ashroff	8.6	William Rufus	7.8
Dilerjung	9.5	Zurriff	8.4	Little Joker	7.2
Mint	8.11	Shanwar	8.1	Wadi	7.0
Red	8.10	False Start	8.0	Highborn	6.8
Oriental	8.8	Witness II	7.12		

If top weight accepting be under 9st 10lbs, it will be raised to that amount, and the others in proportion.

The Imperial Plate—5 Furlongs.

Comeback	10.3	Russley Rose	8.10	Pat C	8.0
Gun Metal	9.9	Wakeful	8.9	Duplex II	7.11
Silphoe	8.13	Florrie	8.7	Vaudeville	7.0
Lady Avon	8.12	Matatgia	8.5	Welsh Love	7.0
Lady Grey II	8.11	Koko	8.3	Verballa	6.12

If top weight accepting be under 9st 10lbs it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

Final forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before noon to-day 19th instant.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

After the publication of Handicaps.

The Mansfield Plate—Paddys Darling, Saloon, Lady Metal Killeevan, Presbyterian, Apology, Harpest, Dormant and Rustile
The Colaba Plate—Mollinyook and Admiral Crichton.
The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse—Egypt, Sandow and Pansia II.
The Asian Plate—Bandit II, Hermit, Red, Creditor, Little Joker, Wadi, Highborn.
The Imperial Plate—Wakeful, Pat C and Welsh Love.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 19th February, 1907

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Second Dealers Plate 3-45 p m
2nd Race—The Asian Plate 4-15 p m
3rd Race—The Mansfield Plate 4-45 p m
4th Race—The Colaba Plate 5-15 p m
5th Race—The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse 5-45 p m
6th Race—The Imperial Plate 6-15 p m

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. J. S. McNeil and Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba	2-10 p m
Church Gate	2-15 p m
Grant Road	2-22 p m
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-28 p m

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay 19th February, 1907.

BOXING MATCH.

At the Calcutta Rink.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

A Boxing Match, for a purse of Rs. 1,500 with Rs. 1,000 a side, has been arranged between Newman and Powell. The fight, under Queensbery Rules, will take place at the rink, probably on the 28th instant.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MOTOR GYMKHANA, CARNIVAL AND AUTOMOBILE SHOW.

OFFICIALS.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have kindly consented to accept appointments as Officials in connection with the above are kindly requested to be so good as to be present at 7 A. M. on the Marine Lines Maidan, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant to study the course and receive instructions as to their duties.

COMPETITORS.

All Competitors in order that the events and conditions of the programme should be thoroughly understood are requested to be present on the Marine Lines Maidan, on FRIDAY the 22nd Instant, at 7-30 A. M.

Competitors are informed that Cars must be parked by 1 P. M. on the afternoon of the Show in order that there should be no confusion. Arrangements have been made for parking and the orders of the Officials should be strictly observed.

Entrance for Competing Cars to be from Esplanade Road near the well, facing the Queen's statue. Competitors must show Competitors' Cards at the Entrance. No Cars excepting these competing will be admitted into this enclosure. Noncompeting Cars to be driven on to the Marine Lines Maidan where they will be parked by the Police.

Competitors are reminded that no petrol must be filled in tanks on the ground. This must be done beforehand.

N. M. MARSHALL,
Honorary Secretary,
MOTOR GYMKHANA & AUTOMOBILE SHOW COMMITTEE.

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NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increase in cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°.° All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1907.

CROWN AND CONGRESS.

Sir Charles Bruce, one time Professor of Sanskrit at King's College, and subsequently Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon, has undertaken, in the *Empire Review*, to discuss Crown and Congress in India. We suppose Sir Charles did at one time visit India, but as it was so long ago as 1878 that he left this part of the world for administrative posts in Mauritius, British Guiana and the Windward islands respectively, the inference forces itself upon us that he can have but little acquaintance with India at first hand. That fact however does not dismay him and he boldly alleges in his opening lines that "the year 1906 opened in India with a remarkable demonstration of loyalty to the Crown on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales and it closed with a Session of the Indian National Congress, marked by proceedings and expressions of opinion that have caused some misgivings as to the sincerity of the earlier demonstration. It is a remarkable asseveration even apart from its inaccuracy. We fear that Sir Charles Bruce has read reports of the deliberations of the Congress this year for the first time, or he would surely never have been led into such a statement. The proceedings and expressions of opinion which found vent at the last Congress were disappointing in their mildness and moderation. We had occasion to remark that the inaugural speech of the President bore evidence of careful editing in Bombay, and the bulk of the Congress delegates were as mild and inoffensive as ever they had been before. It is true that the Extremists were not actuated by any great love of the governing classes at the last Congress any more than they were at any of its predecessors, nor did they entertain much more kindly feelings towards their fellow countrymen of less pronounced views, but we consider the Congress and the bulk of its members libelled by Sir Charles Bruce when he challenges the sincerity of the demonstrations of loyalty on the occasion of the Royal Visit to India.

Fortunately Sir Charles Bruce does not content himself with the above-quoted allegation. He thinks an orderly narrative of facts is sometimes more effective than argument and it may be that such a narrative of the facts which have established the British Empire in India, may serve to show that the events of the year just closed are not inconsistent with the professions of loyalty that ushered it in. So he gives us the history of the East Indian Company in India and of India under the Crown and points out that—paradoxical as it may appear—the permanence of our power is largely, indeed mainly, conditioned by the fact that it is not exercised by or on behalf of a permanent British population. Our connection with India "has passed through three stages: in the first its object was the profit of a private company; in the next, the interests of the United Kingdom; in its last and present stage, the private and national interests of the United Kingdom are only such as are inseparable from the interests of India, which are the first consideration." That is indisputably true, though there are very many people who will deny it, as they would any assertion that we desire the increased welfare of the people of this country. As Sir Charles declares, during no stage have we been in any sense colonists, either by invasion or peaceful migration. In this way the administration has been saved from the effects of the law of enervation which has weakened the efficiency of the descendants of immigrants from temperate zones after generations of residence in the plains of India. The vigour of our administration, both civil and military, is constantly renewed by the infusion of fresh blood. "But such loyalty as there is, Sir Charles imagines to have been more conspicuously manifested in the feudatory States than elsewhere, and he records it as having been justly remarked that the example of the native chiefs "counteracts in a large measure the efforts of those who would seek to stir up discontent, and emphasises in a remarkable manner the advantages of an Empire founded on the confidence of the many tribes, castes and religions of India as a whole."

Condemning the cry of "agitate, agitate, agitate" which Sir Charles Bruce renders somewhat differently, he holds that the result of the Congress has been to "set back the clock for some time." Nevertheless the outcome of the Congress and the loyal action of the Mahomedan community make it all the more necessary "to recognise the spirit of progress abroad in India" and from the proceedings of the National Congress, the Mahomedan Education Conference and the Industrial Congress held at Benares earlier in the year, he asks his readers to form their ideas of the legitimate aspirations of Indians. These are (1) the development of the resources of India from within by the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures and commerce in accordance with the most approved scientific methods adopted in the United Kingdom; (2) the organisation of metallurgical and textile industries for the utilisation of native produce, so as to enable the country to manufacture for home consumption and export its own raw materials; (3) irrigation works, and increased facilities for transport, by Railway extension and low rates; (4) an improved system of credit for industrial and commercial enterprises; (5) Swadeshi, or the encouragement of native, in preference to foreign, manufactures; (6) a fiscal policy which shall include duties of customs for revenue purposes with reciprocal preferential treatment of trade between India and the United Kingdom and the Colonies." No doubt, the new spirit in India has been quickened by the example of Japan, and a study of its methods is commendable. However, what Sir Charles Bruce argues in favour of, is what practically many Indian and European thinkers agree is necessary—the government of India in the interest of India and the rigid exclusion of the exigencies of English party politics, some extension of the representative element in the legislative councils, a larger employment of Indians in the higher offices of the State and a readjustment of the land revenue system. These are the lines upon which we may expect reform to come, but the more slowly and carefully any change is made, the better and the more likely to prove effectual.

FORESTS IN THE U. P. The administration of the forests in the United Provinces always affords an elaborate report and one which deals very fully with the subject of modern forest protection. Some three thousand more acres were brought under charge of the Department of the Western circle and it is remarked that, as far as can be seen at present, there are no new forest settlements to be undertaken. There was a surplus of four and a half lakhs on the year's working and, therefore, from a financial point of view the year was entirely successful, for the surplus is greater than the average of past years, and indicates successful expansion of forest work and a rising tendency in the value of the forests. Physically the conditions of the year were distinctly unfavourable. The partial failure of the 1905 monsoon, the consequent dryness of the winter months, the phenomenal severity of the frosts and the continuous and entire absence of rain during the three months of the hot weather—all tended to reduce the success of the year's work. In the whole of the Provinces the additions amounted to a little over twenty-three thousand acres, of which eighteen thousand were in one division. Against this there was a remission of about twenty-one and a half thousand acres, due mainly to a new arrangement in the Almora district. In company with fairly liberal expenditure on road maintenance, and far less generosity in the construction of new roads—for only sixty-one miles were made—is loyal adherence to the policy of constructing good serviceable rest houses for forest officers, to replace dilapidated old buildings which were unsuited to their purpose. A very important change is announced as having been made during the year in the system of exploitation in the valuable forests of the Jaunsar Division.

The recognized agency employed throughout the province for the disposal of forest produce, says the report, is some species of sale to purchasers who make their own arrangements for the felling, converting, and carriage of the timber. The total value of this year's sales amounted to Rs. 19,12,136, and this system has been worked economically and without friction for years. In Jaunsar, however, exploitation by departmental agency had been retained to safeguard the important sleeper trade against the danger of possible monopolies and the consequent inflation of prices which might eventually drive the railway companies to look to other sources for their supplies. It had been long suspected that this danger was exaggerated. The interference with free markets was at best a doubtful policy which needed the clearest justification and the system of working by departmental agency was admittedly imperfect and wasteful." It has now been decided to put the contract unconditionally in the market without favour to any class of consumers and the result will be watched with interest. In this connection the Conservator of the Western circle observes that there are many kinds of trees whose timber is naturally good, but is unsuitable for railway requirements owing to its susceptibility to injury from insect attacks and atmospheric influences. He suggests that investigation should be made with a view to discover a process for rendering such timber immune. The suggestion deserves attention from those engaged in research at the Forest College, and successful experiments in this direction would prove of great value.

OLD AGE PENSIONS. The provision of old age pensions depends on the provision of a scheme whereby money shall be raised for the purpose and the amateur politician finds ample scope for his activities in devising such schemes. In the past they have been legion through of late they have ceased to have popularity and even the utterances of parliamentarians fail to meet with the enthusiasm which once existed for the subject. But occasionally a new scheme comes to light. The latest is that of Mr. E. J. Birdsall and he solves the whole difficulty with stamp duty. According to him the matter is child's play. 'Extend, he says, the present system of giving receipts on adhesive stamps and make it apply to all payments of wage and salaries by providing, under suitable penalties that a written receipt for such payment shall be compulsory and that the adhesive stamp across which it is written shall be graduated according to the amount paid. The system he calculates would produce twenty-one million pounds per annum which, he further calculates, could suffice for payment of a universal oldage pension of five shillings a week to all persons over sixty-five years of age. The *modus operandi* is simple. The employer would have to provide the stamp, and might deduct half its value from the wage or salary of the recipient, with whom he would thus be sharing the cost. The deduction being made at the moment of payment, when the wage or salary is at its maximum, the burden of the tax would then be at its minimum, and would hardly be felt by the employe.

Such a tax would merely involve the use of adhesive Revenue stamps, and would necessitate little or no expenditure in official salaries. The most thorny part of the proposal, admits Mr. Birdsall, is the scale of stamp duty. Where the payment of wage, whether weekly, monthly, quarterly, &c., is from 10s. to £ 1 inclusive, I suggest that the stamp should be 4d. The employer would provide it and deduct 2d. from the employe's wage. Assuming that the wage payments from 10s. to £1 inclusive average 15s., 2d., which would be the employ's share, would in round figures average 1.1 per cent of his wage and the employer's percentage would be the same. Where the wage payment exceeded £1 but did not exceed £2 the stamp would be 8d., and, taking a midway average as before, the employes and employers contributions would also be 1·1 per cent each. The scale would ascend by gradations of 4d. in the pound up to sums exceeding £19 but not exceeding £20, the stamp for which would be 6s, 8d., divided as before. Up to this point the average of the combined contributions of employer and employe would be 2·2 per cent. From this point onwards the scale would ascend £5 at a time. For example, where a wage payment exceed £20 and did not exceed £25 the stamp would be 8s. 4d., and the scale would ascend by similar gradations of amount and stamp; and taking a similar midway average for each gradation, the employe's contribution would be 1·85 per cent and the employer's the same, making a joint contribution of 3·7 per cent. For both parts of the above scale the joint contribution would be well under the joint contribution of 4 per cent proposed to be made by master and workman under the French Bill. The inventor of the system is quite right that this gradation system is a particularly thorny part but he fails to recount that it is making two kinds of income tax and at that the nation will strenuously object.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN NORTHERN INDIA. The Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle, in his report for 1905-6, records some excellent work in the conservation of Mahomedan buildings in the United Provinces, the Punjab and in Ajmer. Most prominent in the list is the repair of the Taj as ordered by Lord Curzon, followed by extensive restoration at Sikandurah, and Fatehpur Sikri. At the Rangmahal, at the last named place, some of the beautiful carved stones which might have been replaced, disappeared, whilst negociations for its purchase were proceeding. Dehli, Lahore, Lucknow, Hissar and other interesting places received attention, the best testimony to whose success being the photographs with which the report is embellished, showing buildings before and after restoration.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Kagoshima Maru" left Moji for Shanghai on the 18th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Austria left Kobe for Bombay yesterday morning.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vorwaerts, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong yesterday morning.

THE Anchor Line s.s. Britannia passed Suez on the 17th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 1st March.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co., s.s. "Nera" left Colombo for Bombay on the 18th inst. at 8 p.m. and she is expected here on Thursday the 21st instant at noon.

MAJOR A. H. BRIDGES, 116th Mahrattas, officiates as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, when Mr. C. P. West, C.I.E., proceeds on leave next month.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the last 9 days of December 1906, amounted to Rs. 2,345 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 139. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December were Rs. 48,667, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 8,092.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the last 9 days of December, 1906, amounted to Rs. 30,382, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 22,277. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1906 were Rs. 4,04,187, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 52,076.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the last 9 days of December 1906, amounted to Rs. 6,133, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,786. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1906, were Rs. 92,469, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,646.

THE P. W. D. Workshops in Madras are to be thoroughly overhauled and the machinery and appliances brought up to date. To this end the Government of Madras have sanctioned estimates amounting to Rs. 50,000 for replacing the machinery and Rs. 10,000 for a 35 h. p. gas engine. The existing machinery will be sold as soon as it has been replaced by the new machinery.

THE Madras Government have sanctioned estimates, aggregating to Rs. 60,836, for improvements to the Maternity Hospital, Madras. The improvements include the construction of an operating theatre, linen rooms and quarters for the Assistant Matrons and a Labour Ward for infectious cases. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 29,100, has also been sanctioned for constructing a Hostel with outhouses for the Government College at Rajahmundry, Godavery District.

MAIL news from Blantyre, British Central Africa, bring particulars of the tragic death of Lieutenant B. H. Shaw, of the 2nd King's African Rifles. He was stationed at Fort Manning, and went on a shooting trip, during which he wounded a cow elephant. Infuriated, the elephant attacked Lieutenant Shaw and gored him severely. He was conveyed to Fort Jameson, the headquarters of the Administration of North-Eastern Rhodesia, but in spite of medical attention he died from his injures.

THE appointment of Mr. A. Chatterton to be Director of Industrial Enquiries is a very important act of the Madras Government, says the *Indian Textile Journal*, "and we would fain hope that it will eventually lead to a distinct and separate branch in the Education. Department dealing with technical or industrial education. Nothing short of an intimate and extensive knowledge of the Indian craftsman and his ways of working can ensure success in such a departure as that just taken by the Madras Government."

THE courtyard of the Central Fire Station, Colombo, was, on the 11th instant, the scene of an interesting demonstration with the Diamond Dry Powder Fire Extinguisher, a new fire destroyer manufactured by a Glasgow firm. In order to test the utility of the powder, says a local paper, a wooden box containing shavings and wood was thoroughly saturated with petrol and then set on fire. In twenty seconds the fire was at full play and ten seconds later the Fire-master applied the powder. Five seconds sufficed to bring the flames under control, and forty seconds from the time the fire was lighted saw it, to all appearance, out. In another twenty-five seconds, however, it burst out again, and a second application of the powder saw the fire totally extinguished, exactly one minute and a half from the time it was kindled. No water was used.

THE Chinese Throne has a very effective way of snubbing Viceroys and others who have had the misfortune to get into its bad books. According to the "Nanfangpao," a Chinese paper, the Viceroy Tsen Ch'u-hsuen, seeking to curry favour with the Throne, submitted a Memorial asking to be allowed to make a tour of the Yangtze with reference to an alleged disloyal movement reported to be proceeding there. The reply from the Throne was a censure and an intimation that the memorialist was "a busy body."

MR. W. D. GIBBON has been nominated by the Ceylon Planter's Association Committee to act as Planting Member of the Ceylon Legislative Council when the Hon'ble Mr. Reeling goes Home shortly. The selection is justified, says the *Ceylon Observer*, by the good work done by Mr. Gibbon while acting on a previous occasion.

THE Burma Government's Resolution on the Land Revenue operations in the Province calls attention to the need that exists there of preventing the alienation of the land from the cultivating classes to the money-lending classes, a problem that has to be faced and which has evoked legislation in several Provinces in India. The area in the possession of non-agriculturists shows an increase of nearly 49,000 acres more than last year's increase. It is hoped that the recent declaration of Government to exercise its right of resumption of grant land and of eviction in the case of land for which no rights have been acquired, where such lands are improperly transferred, will check the decrease in the area held by *bona fide* cultivators. The extension of the system of Co-operative Credit Societies may also help to relieve the agriculturist from his present state of dependence on the money-lender. But it is clear that other and more direct measures are required, and a Bill on the lines of the Punjab Alienation Act is therefore under consideration.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

KISSES AND KALA JAGAHS. I thought my remarks last week on this point would probably not meet with general approval. It is always a dangerous thing to attack one of our social conventions, however unreasonable and unnatural it may be. I have just been reading an article on the subject in Monday morning's *Gazette*, in which very kindly reference is made to my remarks. The lady writer of the article seems to be broad-minded, and with much that she says I am in complete sympathy. But I do not at all agree with her or the Archdeacon that "fastness" is becoming an all too frequent feature of our Indian social life. Nor do I agree with the fair writer of the article when she says—"Most of us know only too well that far too much licence is now claimed by our girls and even by our young matrons, I am sorry to say, in their conduct with the opposite sex...we must all admit that a woman loses self respect and the respect due to her by others, when she allows young men to kiss her, hug her, flirt with her pull her about, chaff her, 'rag' her, as we know only too well is done in country houses at home——." Here let me pause and remark that I am not aware that the last mentioned practices are common in English country houses, and I am sure they are most uncommon in India either in 'kala jagahs' or in bungalows. Nor do I admit that 'fastness' is a growing feature of our social life. If by fastness is meant vulgar and improper conduct, such as is referred to by the lady writer of the article, then I am sure both she and the Archdeacon are wrong. If, on the other hand, fastness means release from the evil of hypocrisy that artificialises and ruins the relations between the sexes, then the sooner we become fast the better.

TWO LIVES. I must frankly confess that this is a subject in which I take the greatest interest. Speaking for men, it is impossible to deny that the great majority of them had two lives, one in the society of other men, the other among the women folk. In the former, you find the man as he really is, in the latter you find him coated with convention and spurious purity. Certain things are freely talked about and done among men, that are never referred to in feminine society. Why? If the things are good in themselves why should they not be referred to in the presence of the women folk. On the other hand, if they are bad in themselves, then they are not fit matter for discussion even among men. If society is to be elevated, you will not do it by closing Kala-Jagahs and putting down Bridge. People who don't believe like true men and women in Kala Jagahs will not be improved by closing the Kala-jagahs. It always seems to me that what is wanted is an opening of the eyes. You won't cure a patient by ignoring his sores. Let men and women walk fearlessly into God's world with their eyes open. Let them see the good and the bad alike; but don't bring up your womankind in a fictitious and utterly unreal atmosphere. And let us be natural. So many things that are called fast and wicked by a priggish conventionalism are really only nature asserting herself. If a man and woman feel the wish to kiss each other, I ask again—where is the harm? I must not be understood to refer to what the lady writer of the article calls 'pulling about' That is apparently mere vulgarity. But surely two people, without being engaged to be married, may be so dear to one another, that the kiss passing between them is as pure and fair as the mother's kiss on a babe's lips. The Church itself by deliberately shutting itself from all the great big real things of the world, has ceased to be a councillor and friend to humanity. You will never get broadness of mind and real human sympathy by shutting yourself up in a handbox. I should like to add that my fair lady critic seems to be getting very near the truth in the last paragraph of her article. Society will be an infinitely more honourable and charming thing when it is no longer considered necessary for the ladies to rise from the dinner-table before the men. That the day is coming when a man will speak before women as he does before men and there will be no reproach; there are plenty and clear signs.

ANOTHER POINT. This leads me to another point. One correspondent remarked that the downfall of great empires had been usually accompanied by terrible decadence among the women, and spoke of Rome. Those, who are acquainted with the satirists of the Roman Empire, know that is true. But the reason is quite different from what your correspondent seems to think. The degradation of women has never arisen from giving them liberty or from clearing away the conventionalities that restrict the relationship between the sexes. On the contrary, such degradation has always been produced by a violent revolt against slavish and conventional restrictions. This world is a very good place indeed, but you can turn it into a perfect hell for anyone by making it his prison-house. Don't treat youths and maidens like school children and you will be surprised how wise they are. Don't think that certain things are half as bad as they seem to you; you are probably altogether wrong. Don't think that Kala Jagahs among ordinary people are places of wickedness; in ninety nine cases out of a hundred they are nothing of the sort. Nothing has surprised me more in this world than the frequency with which what appear to be highly suspicious circumstances turn out to be perfectly innocent. Always be charitable and write up at the top of your bed and read it every morning—"Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner." If you do, I know and am sure that you will find the world an infinitely better and gladder place.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION. Before I have the pleasure of writing these notes again, the Justices of the Peace Municipal election will have taken place. If I may believe your morning contemporary, the issue lies in the lap of the Mahomedans. The Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla has withdrawn and Mr. Hatch is a candidate, and positively quite a number of persons are striving to be elected. Personally I can't at all see the fascination of being a member of the Municipality. Of course for an impecunious person there is quite a lot of money in being a member of the Standing Committee. It's just like being a Director of an Insurance Co., only more so, because it meets oftener. There is much speculation as to whether the Caucus will triumph or not. Personally, if I were a betting man, I should be quite ready to lay 2 to 1 against them. Still I can't help hopin. they will pull it off. It is such a mistake for anyone in any branch of life to think himself indispensable. The truth is that no one is so. There are always others, as they say in the "Toreador" Then in municipal politics, as in other politics, there is nothing so healthy as a change, and really we have not had a change for quite a long time. New blood is an awfully good thing especially when it is good blood, and that is the only fear I have about the Caucus candidates. Surely it would have been possible to select a better team. Still there is no doubt at all that the contest will have the excellent effect of clearing the air, and certainly both the air of the Corporation and its dependencies requires a lot of clearing.

THE RACES. Some time ago I remarked that Mr. Apear would win the two big races of the Bombay meeting with Ballark and Fitzgrafton. Well, Ballark has won the Western India Stakes, and it only remains for Fitzgrafton to annex the Byculla Cup, and I too shall be among the prophets. Of course, I don't really know anything about it, but then who else does? Fortunately, I never get a chance of putting rupees on my prophetic skill, else perhaps I would not think so much of it. After the big races are over we shall have the Hindu-Presidency match to look forward to. There seems to be a sort of idea abroad that the Presidency are better than the Hindus. I wish I could think so. The Presidency team is strong no doubt, but not stronger than several other Presidency teams have been, and the Hindu team is very strong. The match ought to be very good, especially if the players can get out of the 2 o'clock afternoon match style of play. I am sure that European cricket, at least, is very much spoiled by those 3 1/2 hour matches. They are far from being conducive to sound play. I wonder when we shall have the courage to play Sunday cricket, and when Sunday teams will be allowed at the Gymkana. Both things are certainties, but it is interesting to watch how long superstition and bigotry take to clear away. We play racquets in the racquet court and billiard in the billiard-room on Sundays, where we can't be seen. What a dear old humbug this society of ours is!

THE BANDMANN COMPANY. The Bandmann Company have been giving excellent performances during the last week to not as good houses as they deserve. The last four rows of the stalls are nearly always empty. Now that Mr. Bandmann does no get packed houses every night it is entirely Mr. Bandmann's own fault. We, in Bombay, have some reason to complain of our treatment at his hands. It would almost seem indeed as if we were used as a sort of practice ground for Calcutta. It is scarcely possible to imagine a more foolish move than Mr. Bandmann's in letting this Company begin to perform in Bombay the day after they arrived from home. They ought to have had at least a week's rehearsing. As it was they produced pieces in a quite unfinished way and as a consequence, created, if the truth must be told, only a poor impression. The result was that the opening nights of the Comedy Company were spoiled. That company was, however, so good that its visit beginning feebly ended in a triumph. And now that the Opera Company is back and knows its work and does it well, it has to suffer for that one week of misguided haste. For this Mr. Bandmann has no one to blame but himself. He will remember how, nearly two years ago, his last company came here right in the middle of the hot weather, and enjoyed excellent houses every night. This I have always considered the most striking proof of Bombay's willing desire to support and good show that may be brought to it. It is not only on this ground that I think the arrangement of the present company are open to criticism. I do not know how many pieces are included in their repertoire, but I am sure there are far too many. It was the same with the Comedy Co. Can anyone possibly defend the lack of artistic sense which decreed that that company should play so entirely rotten a play as "Two Vagabonds?" It is really hard to imagine more incomparable drivel and to see artistes like Miss Hamer and Mr. King wasting their intelligence shows that the individual at the helm has an extraordinary lack of the sense of fitness. "The Sign of the Cross," which is equally absurd, is I understand, a draw, and may therefore from a business point of view be excused. As for the Opera Company, they have far too large a repertoire and some of their pieces are very poor. There is no one more in sympathy with, and appreciative of, Mr. Bandmann's wonderful enterprise than myself, but I cannot help wishing he had some one with him who knows his India a little bit. Bombay at least is a very peculiar and touchy place and it has been so often bitten that it is more than easily shy. It will always give generous support to those who entertain it well; but it is not a good place to trifle with.

AN ACTOR'S DAY. Having said all this by way of criticism, I think it is only right to add that the Opera Company is rapidly living down its somewhat inauspicious first week. Most of the credit of this is due to Mr. Warwick Major, who is a perfect glutton for work and keeps everyone at it. I believe there is a sort of idea among people that actors and actresses are idle sort of people who come on every evening and play about on the stage. Those who may be suffering from this illusion would be well to find out the facts. An easy day's work is—rehearsal from 11 till 3, performance from 9 till 1, and it is not at all play, very far from it indeed. Personally I believe the theatrical profession and hospital nurses are about the hardest worked people in the world. Mr. Major is the man who keeps the company's nose to the grindstone and he does it very effectively: I wonder indeed that the poor things have any noses left. That, however, does dot excuse an extraordinary blunder for which Mr. Major was, I presume, responsible last Friday night at the pantomime. I refer to the treatment of Miss Constance Lait. She ought of course to have been playing Cinderella, but that is nothing. We have had no more charming vocalist on the Bombay stage in the last ten years and yet she was asked to come forward and sing Liza Lehman's charming song "Never mind the weather" in front of a drop scene, with a perfect pandemonium of scene-shifting going on behind. Without mincing words the thing was an insult both to Miss Lait and the audience. In view of the fact that Miss Lait's songs are probably the most charming things in the evening's entertainment, this lack of taste is impossible to understand.

SECUNDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 18.

MRS. CASSON WALKER gave another of her garden parties in the well-appointed grounds of her bungalow at Khairatabad. There were several people present: the day had been very hot and the cool lawns looked inviting. We are seemingly in for a very hot season, as the heat is already very trying and it is not usually as hot so early in the year. Mrs. Casson Walker, wearing a very becoming blue dress trimmed with handsome embroidery, looked very well. There were several children present. I notice children in India are allowed to mix freely with grown-ups, at an age when they would be relegated to the nursery at home. They are a doubtful pleasure on some occasions, but mothers would rather be troubled with them than leave them to the tender mercies of ayahs; but if everyone brought all their children, and their dogs, social intercourse would be somewhat strained. There are fitting times and seasons for all things. Mrs. Rampini looking charming, was playing croquet. Mrs. Stephens in a handsome black dress, Mrs. Denny in pale blue, Mrs. Seaton in black and white, Mrs. Florence in pale blue, Mrs. Fisher in white, Mrs. Duxbury in a smart-looking white dress, Mrs. Dunlop, as usual, most becomingly gowned. What an art there is in donning one's garments—some are "to the manner born." The tennis and badminton courts were crowded all the evening.

Very many people in Secunderabad have started motor cars. They are of great advantage and make it possible to cover the long distance from Bolarum to Hyderabad in a reasonable time.

On Saturday there was a goodly gathering at the Secunderabad Club for the fortnightly dance. There were several parties dining there before the dance. Some years ago the Club used to have a good *chef* and give very appetizing dinners, but now there is great room for improvement; the tables might be better arranged and more prettily decorated. This is essentially a womanly province but none are found bold enough to venture an attempt at any improvement on that score. The dinners also leave a good deal to be desired. Good meat is always obtainable in Secunderabad and it seems a pity that more care is not taken in this respect. The dance went with a swing; there were two or three Bridge-tables arranged downstairs and they were full most of the evening. Supper was served at 12 o'clock. Mrs. Casson Walker brought her party, Miss Casson Walker and her friend enjoying the dancing as only those blessed with youth can. Mrs. Crawford was gowned in a becoming black dress, Mrs. Hankin in a soft grey dress, Miss Homan in cream coloured *ninon de soie*, Mrs. Dunlop in a soft pink dress. Mrs. Meagher looked very well and we were glad to notice that she was better and able to enjoy her dances. Mrs. Autrey Jones in a black dress, Mrs. Minchin in a soft blue dress very becomingly trimmed with lace. Mrs. Rampini looked extremely well. Mrs. Kealy and her sister Miss Bayley were both present, and many more. I wonder if the lady who lost her glove ever found it again. We are glad to learn that Colonel Freyer is going on as well as can be expected. We must take this opportunity of congratulating Miss Conder and Captain Foster of the Suffolk Regiment, on their engagement. Cupid has been very busy with hearts here for the past twelve months.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

News has reached Bombay that the 81st Pioneers, who were at Dhala and were ordered to evacuate the place, were suddenly stopped by cable from Home, whilst at Aden, from embarking on the "Canada." It is presumed this is the result of the recent disturbance which broke out in the Aden Hinterland.

THE PROBLEMS OF PARLIAMENT.

IRELAND AND THE LORDS.

Mr. Asquith's Attitude.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION TO BE POSTPONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

The House of Commons, by 374 votes to 111, has rejected Earl Percy's amendment to the Address regretting that Social legislation should be postponed for the purpose of effecting revolutionary changes in the power of Parliament over the affairs of the United Kingdom, and in the relation of the two Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Asquith, replying to the amendment, said that nobody knew what were the Government's proposals with regard to Ireland and the House of Lords. How then, he asked, could they be accused of perfidy? If the provisions of the Government measures contained any violation of his election pledges, he would resign.

AMERICA AND THE JAPANESE.

House of Representatives Concurs.

REGULATING IMMIGRATION.

SETTLEMENT OF THE SCHOOLS QUESTION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Telegrams from Washington state that the House of Representatives has also adopted the Amended Immigration Bill. The State Department is preparing to resume negotiations with Japan for the regulation of immigration, which, it is expected, will result in Japan withholding passports from coolies.

The basis of the agreement, between President Roosevelt and the San Franciscans, provides that all children of alien races under the age of sixteen, who speak English, may be admitted to the white schools.

CARDUCCI'S FUNERAL.

Great National Tribute.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The funeral of the Italian Poet Carducci took place at Bologna. There was an unparalleled manifestation of national grief. Forty-thousand people followed the coffin. The Count of Turin represented the Royal Family. There were several members of the Cabinet, and numbers of Senators and Deputies present.

THE BANFFSHIRE ELECTION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The Result of the Banffshire Election is as follows:—

Mr. Waring, Liberal Candidate..... 3901
Mr. Whitelaw, Conservative Candidate... 1892

RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

Satisfactory Progress of Negotiations.

LONDON, 19 FEBRUARY.

The *Times* St. Petersburg Correspondent telegraphs that negotiations between Russia and Great Britain and Japan are proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner, which explains the reports in the Russian newspapers of an impending agreement between the three Powers.

THE KAISER AND THE REICHSTAG.

Preserving the Empire's Status.

LONDON FEBRUARY 19.

In his speech from the Throne in the German Reichstag the Emperor declared that the German Nation was called upon to decide the difference between the Federal Governments, and the Majority in the Reichstag had determined that the honour and property of the Nation must be protected in no petty or party spirit. "As I am resolved, said the Emperor," to respect all constitutional rights and privileges so am I confident that the new Reichstag will recognize their supreme duty to preserve our position among civilized nations."

THE WHITELEY MURDER.

Rayner Formally Charged.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Rayner has been formally charged with the murder of Mr. Whiteley and has been remanded.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Members of the New Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The voting for the new Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the year 1907-1908 has resulted as follows:—The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C. S. I. (Messrs. Apcar and Co.), President; Mr. T. McMorran (Duncan Brothers and Co.), Vice President; Mr. W. A. Dring, (General Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway); Mr. W. E. Preston, (Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Mr. A. P. Rodocanchi of Messrs. Ralli Brothers; Mr. R. G. Monteath of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; Mr. C. W. N. Graham, of Messrs Graham and Co.; Mr. M. W. Muir of Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.; and Mr. Locmart A. Smith of Messrs Williamson Magor and Co., members.

THE MAHOMEDAN MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

In connection with the murder of Muktear Zoleb Ali Khan, it appears that the deceased had had some land dispute with two of his relatives. Their house was searched and a muzzle-loader found, and two men were arrested.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

No Internal Interference.

SAFEGUARDING BRITISH INTERESTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

Mr. Lynch, enquiring as to the Parliamentary situation in Persia, asked whether Great Britain was taking any steps to promote greater stability in the Government and to safeguard Britishers. Mr. Runciman replied that the British Government desired to abstain from internal interference, and that any action taken would be limited to safeguarding Britishers, if they were in danger; but that no danger was anticipated at present. The best prospect of averting interference with foreigners was to make it clear to Persians that we did not intend to interfere in their internal affairs.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Indian Representation.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

Mr. Morley, or some one deputed by him, will represent India at the Colonial Conference.

THE COHEN CASE.

Accused Enlarged On Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

To-day, at the Calcutta Police Court, Ezekiel Cohen, who was recently arrested in England on an extradition warrant, was placed before the Magistrate. The pleader for the Crown stated that the charge was for Rs. 30,000 and that the accused was absconding. His Worship, after hearing both sides, ordered accused to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 25,000.

GANGES BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

Evidence Against Metre Gauge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

Mr. Palmer, Chief Engineerof the Port Commission, and Mr. Stuart, formerly Agent of the Bengal Assam Railway, were to-day's witnesses before the Ganges bridge Committee. The former said it was utterly impracticable to introduce the Metre gauge into lines and docks. The Port Committee will now consider all the evidence and draw up a report, which should be presented next month.

ROLLING STOCK ON THE E. I. R.

The Wagon Problem.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

Enquiries on the E. I. R. show that the recognised working complement of wagons on this railway is 20,000. Five per cent are in the shops undergoing repairs, and every other available wagon is at work. It is unfortunate that the two great trades—coal and grain—make the greatest demands on the railway at the same time, but this demand only exists for two or three months. During the remaining months, if the full demand were met, thirty to forty thousand wagons would be lying idle.

MRS. ALEXANDER ROSS'S CASE.

Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 18.

In Mrs. Alexander Scott's case the District Magistrate, late this evening, delivered judgment of which the following is important:—"It is proved that the accused gave complainant in payment of value received, a cheque which had little, if any chance of being honoured, but complainant's evidence is so unreliable that I am not justified in framing a charge in the first place. He has undoubtedly lied in saying he received no chit from accused on 12th January. The existence of this chit is proved by his own Barrister and Barrister's clerk. In the second place there is considerable ground for believing that the cheque has been tampered with; the date is illegible and appears to have been altered from 21st to 2nd. The fact that it was sent to Bombay only on the 23rd, is in support of the theory that it was written on the 21st and not on the 2nd January. It seems to me probable that the cheque was given on the 21st January under pressure from complainant after two chits had been given him on 2nd and 12th January respectively. But complainant's evidence is absolutely unreliable and no charge can be possibly framed upon it. I am satisfied that accused did, under very suspicious circumstances, draw a cheque which was dishonoured, and which she probably knew would be dishonored; but I am bound to give the benefit of the doubt to accused owing to the unreliability of the details of evidence against her. I discharge accused under Section 253 C. P. C."

FAMINE RELIEF IN DURBHANGA.

Thirty Lakhs Estimated Expenditure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 19.

The original estimate of expenditure on Famine Relief in the Durbhanga District was as high as thirty lakhs, but the recent rain has made the local outlook more favourable, as the spring crops are promising. All the same, as recently reported, at least seventeen lakhs will be required, and this will make rather serious inroads into the Bengal Budget.

NEW RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Curtailment of Expenditure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 19.

The *Pioneer* says:—"In our comment on the curtailment of expenditure on the new railway construction the other day, we said that such important projects as the Nagda-Muttra Railway must be proceeded with, as they are nearing completion. We now receive information that this confidence in the common-sense of the Railway Board is misplaced, and that already the work has been stopped on some of the northernmost divisions, preparatory to the reduction of the grant for 1907-08 by one half. We draw attention to the matter at once, because the stoppage of work would be absolutely suicidal."

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES

WAR'S EFFECT ON COMMERCE.

Important Knowledge Gained.

ASSAILANTS DISORGANISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The Report of the Naval Manœuvres for 1906 has been issued. The Report shows that the loss of the participating merchantmen was fifty-five per cent, but this cost the assailants the complete disorganisation of their fleet. In the course of the third week all the commerce-destroyers would have been captured or blockaded. The losses sustained by the merchantmen would have been smaller under actual war conditions. The manœuvres have again proved that making the enemy's commerce the main object of attack was strategically incorrect. Though such a course would cause a temporary commercial crisis in London, the speedy defeat of the aggressors would speedily restore confidence.

THE ARBUTHNOT BANKRUPTCY.

Statutory Meeting of the Creditors.

DISCHARGE OF THE INSOLVENTS OPPOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 19.

The first Statutory Meeting of the Creditors of the late Messrs Arbuthnot and Company was held yesterday evening at the Victoria Public Hall, with Mr. Archibald Reed in the Chair, in the position of Official Assignee who convened the Meeting. A large number of creditors was present, though the attendance was not as large as that at the Informal Meeting of the Creditors convened by him a few weeks ago. Among those present were Sir George Arbuthnot, and Mr. T. M. Young with his Solicitor Mr. W. O. David.

The Official Assignee, in opening the proceedings, made a lengthy speech, confining his observations to the Schedule filed by the insolvents—their accounts and their affairs generally—and informed the creditors of the provisions of Section 67 of the Insolvency Act which stated that at that Meeting, the Official Assignee might, if he thought it fit, put to the insolvents any question suggested by the creditors with respect to the insolvency. He then invited the creditors to put any questions they liked to Sir George Arbuthnot and Mr. J. M. Young, the partners of the insolvent firm, who were prepared to give such information as lay in their power. Several creditors then put, through the Official Assignee, many questions to Sir George Arbuthnot who answered them. As there was a general feeling among the creditors present that they could not frame any useful questions until the receipt of the Auditor's Report which was in course of preparation, and promised to be made available to the creditors within the next few days, it was resolved to adjourn the meeting to the 2nd of March.

The Official Assignee and the partners of the late Firm and their Solicitors then left.

Afterwards, an informal meeting of the creditors was held with the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nair C.I.E., in the Chair, at which meeting it was resolved to take necessary steps to oppose the discharge of Sir George Arbutinot and Mr. Young.

At Triplicane, a Committee of the creditors was formed recently, which was requested to take the necessary steps, and to consider whether a criminal prosecution should be instituted against the insolvents.

DR. THIBAULT'S FAREWELL PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 19.

Dr. Thibault the late Principal of the Muir Central College was entertained at a farewell party at the College on Monday by the Vice Chancellor, Fellows and Graduates of the Allahabad University.

The Doctor leaves Allahabad to-day to take over the Registrarship of the Calcutta University.

Among those present were the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Hewett and the Judges of the High Court.

THE RECENT ATTACK ON CAPTAIN LUBBOCK AND PARTY.

Traced to the Mullagori Tribe.

TWO MEN ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 19.

The investigation into the recent outrage which was committed on the North West Frontier when, it will be remembered, four shots were fired at Captain Lubbock of the Royal Engineers and Mr. Sleighund and their party, when returning by boat from Shahid Miana to Warsak, the headquartors of the Loi Shilman Railway workshop, show that the shots undoubtedly came from the Mallagori bank of the river. Two brothers named Shaway and Anwin, who belong to the Mullagoris, are suspected of being the perpetrators of the outrage, and have been arrested by the Political Officer of the Khyber. The matter is still under enquiry.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MADRAS.

Government Review.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 18.

The Government of Madras in concluding a review on the Report on Public Instruction in Madras for 1905-06, say that the period was one of transition in which lines of future progress have still further been defined and measures of reform still further elaborated. The number of pupils in the Presidency in the public and private institutions, of which the Department has a record, now approaches one million. The reforms, which are in course of being carried out, involve important changes in each stage of instruction, which are designed to place both primary and secondary education on a sounder and firmer basis than that on which they are now constructed. If the year has not yet been marked by any material increase in the actual number of pupils attending the various classes of the institutions, it has been one of decided progress in direction of organisation and efficiency. Government recognise the labours of Dr. Bourne, Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Middlemast, Deputy Director, and the late Dr. S. Sathianadhan.

THE INDIAN FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Sir Seymour King's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 19.

With reference to the Indian Family Pension Fund, Sir Seymour King cables:—"The quinquennial valuation will be completed and published shortly."

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.

A Sexagenarian Mobbed to Death by Villagers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

The *Englishman* publishes the following:—"It has been somewhat difficult to obtain particulars of the murder of Mr. Bloomfield of the Telhara Factory in Champaran, for the simple reason that practically, the only witnesses to it were those who themselves participated in the crime. It is to be recorded, with deep regret, that the murderers were not, as at first thought, tribesmen from across the Nepal frontier, but Indian ryots; and the crime was not committed by one or two people from personal motives, but by a whole village which turned out and stoned and beat an old Englishman (he was 62 years of age) to death.

It is stated that there is not now a single ryot left in the village, all having bolted. The police, however, have three men in custody and others are being vigorously hunted for and rewards have been offered for information. The village has a bad reputation in Purnea. Two other cases of assaults by ryots on Europeans are known to have taken place.

It appears that litigation between Mr. Bloomfield and the villagers had been going on for some years, so that there was an old-standing grudge against the Sahib. Recently Mr. Bloomfield had applied for certain men to be dispossessed of land which they had got possession of as money-lenders. An attempt to compromise the matter had failed.

On the 13th instant Mr. Bloomfield was doing "ziallah" on foot; he was accompanied by one servant. They were probably seen and followed, for the affair did not, as far as can be gathered at present, take place in the village itself. The servant had only one slight mark on his person, and either ran away when the attack began or was held back by the villagers. Mr. Bloomfield was surrounded, but appears to have made his way through the rabble for a space of 80 yards. He then fell. The rest of the story is too ghastly for publication.

When the villagers left him, his servant and one or two other men of another village came up. Mr. Bloomfield in spite of his awful wounds was at this time conscious and able to speak. He told the servant to have him carried to the Dhaka hospital. This was done.

It is stated that those who attended to him on arrival at the hospital were unnerved at the spectacle that was presented. Mr. Bloomfield died an hour or so after he reached the hospital and the body was conveyed to Motihari.

A CALCUTTA BOGUS FIRM.

Promoters in the Police Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

A large number of Jews were present in the Calcutta Police Court, yesterday, when Ezekiel Salae Cohen, the man who stands charged with having in conjunction with an elderly Bengali named Norendro Chunder Roy, started a bogus firm in Calcutta under the name and style of Cohen and Co., and by means of false advertisements, which he inserted in various papers in all parts of India, induced several people to send him, from time to time, sums of money amounting in all to about Rs. 30,000, by falsely representing that the firm advanced money to Zamindars and other wealthy men and in this way secured money from them as advances.

Cohen, it will be remembered, is alleged to have absconded to England and evaded arrest till after extradition proceedings were taken out against him. He was arrested by the Metropolitan Police in London on a warrant issued in Calcutta. He was recently brought to Calcutta under an escort sent from here and was yesterday placed before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, I. C.S., Chief Presidency Magistrate.

NOWSHERA NEW CANTONMENT.

Location of 21st Cavalry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 19.

The *Pioneer's* Peshawar Correspondent says that the 21st Cavalry were to leave Peshawar on the 17th instant for the Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment. They are the first Regiment to go to the new Cavalry Cantonment which has been formed under the Reorganization Scheme.

The new Cantonment lies half way between Mardan, the permanent station of the Guides, and Nowshera Cantonment. Substantial lines and comfortable quarters for Native Officers have been erected there, and the difficulty regarding the satisfactory supply of drinking water appears to have at last been solved.

The British Officers are not so well provided with accommodation. Two Messes for the Native Cavalry Regiments and four Bungalows are only now approaching completion, and the Officers who have proceeded with their regiments will, for some time presumably, be obliged to live under canvas or occupy one of the hospital buildings. Few of the main roads have been laid out and installed, but so far there are no signs of any bazaar. The Club, Church, Cricket and Polo-grounds are all conspicuous by their absence. Except for the lines and few bungalows which are under construction, the whole of this new cantonment is flat and monotonous. The *maidan* is devoid of trees and vegetation, and the lot of of the first regiment to be stationed there does not appear to be a particularly enviable one.

ARMED DACOITS IN LARKANA.

Property Valued at Rs. 20,000 carried away.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 19.

News has been received that about twenty-five dacoits, armed with swords and guns, entered the house of a Hindu (Bhatia) in the village of Meena in the Kambar Taluka of the Larkana District on the night of the 14th instant and carried away property valued at about Rs. 21,000.

The police have proceeded to the scene of the offence.

THE MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The 2nd Round Winning Teams.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 19.

The following are the winning teams in the second round of the Murray Football Tournament:—

Durham Light Infantry, the Somersets, the South Staffordshire Regiment, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Northampton Regiment, 'A' team of the Royal Irish Regiment, the Black Watch, and the Carabiniers.

KINGSTON RELIEF FUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

The *Englishman* has received Rs. 3,016 for its Kingston Relief Fund. This amount has been forwarded to the Government Emigration Agent for Jamaica, and the fund has been closed.

The Viceroy's Fund, so far, amounts to Rs. 1,846.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

LONGER STAY IN BOMBAY.

At Treacher's Again.

TRIP TO SANTA CRUZ.

His Majesty the Amir was to leave this afternoon for Karachi but has expressed his intention to remain here some days longer. This morning His Majesty left his residence on the Ridge at 10-30 o'clock, and drove direct to the Fort. His Majesty was, as usual, accompanied by Major Duke and Mr. R. M. Phillips, the motor-car being driven by Lieutenant Jenkins. The Amir visited Messrs. Treacher's Establishment at 11 a.m. and was received by Mr. Knowles, the General Manager, and Mr. Hart, Assistant Manager, at the main entrance whence the Royal customer was conducted to the Silver-plate and Jewellery Department on the upper floor. His Majesty made various purchases and drove to the Yacht Club at 2 p. m. for tiffin.

VISIT TO THE JACKAL CLUB.

His Majesty, after taking lunch at the Yacht Club, motored in the afternoon to the Jackal Club, Santa Cruz, accompanied by Lady Jenkins. The party drove back to Pedder Road after taking tea at the Jackal Club and, leaving Lady Jenkins at her bungalow, His Majesty motored back to his residence on the Ridge.

HIS MAJESTY'S PICTURES.

In the evening Mr. Cole of Messrs. Vernon and Company, photographers, Esplanade Road, waited on His Majesty and showed the proof copies of the photographs taken on the previous day at the studio. His Majesty expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the work.

The portrait of the Amir's Father which attracted considerable attention at the reception at Government House last Tuesday was executed by the Bombay Fine Art Gallery.

THE AMIR AT THE CIRCUS.

There was a record house at Harmston's Circus last night, when His Majesty the Amir, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and aides-de-camp, honoured the performance with their presence. The programme was the best that could be seen anywhere in the world outside Barnum and Baileys, and the audience enjoyed a never-to-be-forgotten night. The Amir arrived quite punctually at about half-past ten, and appeared to greatly enjoy the entertainment, and he stayed till the end and witnessed the sensational feat of looping the loop.

DEPARTURE ARRANGEMENTS.

The departure will be private.

The 113th Infantry will furnish a Guard of Honour of 100 men, with Band and King's colour, under a British Officer, to be ready in position at His Majesty's residence at 1-15 p. m. This Guard will present arms as His Majesty enters his carriage.

His Majesty escorted by the 34th Poona Horse and a detachment of Mounted Police will proceed via Ridge Road, Walkeshwar, and Queen's Road to the Apollo Bunder.

The 109th Infantry will furnish a Guard of Honour of 100 men, with Band and King's colour, under a British Officer, to be ready in position at the Apollo Bunder at 2 p. m.

This Guard will present arms as His Majesty alights from his carriage at the Apollo Bunder.

Officers Commanding Regiments and Heads of Departments will be present at the Apollo Bunder to take leave of His Majesty.

Dress—White uniform with medal ribbons and blue overalls. Staff officers will wear spikes in helmets and aiguillettes.

A salute of 31 guns will be fired from Middle Ground Saluting Battery as His Majesty embarks at the Apollo Bunder.

The salute will commence on the first gun being fired by the Flagship.

The dress for Guards of Honour and Escorts will be Review Order, Summer Clothing.

PROLONGED STAY IN BOMBAY.

Although a Press Communique issued on Monday evening from the Political Department announced that His Majesty would probably leave Bombay on Friday, the 22nd instant, the Amir has, we understand, expressed his intention of staying in Bombay till Monday next, the 25th instant. His Majesty dined with H. E. Lord Lamington, at Government House last night.

PREPARATIONS AT PESHAWAR FOR THE RETURN TO KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 19.

Sir Harold Deane, Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province, will be at Peshawar to receive the Amir on his way back to Kabul next week.

Preparations are being completed for the journey through the Khyber of His Majesty and retinue.

The date of the march from Jamrud to Landi Kotal has yet to be definitely fixed.

BLACKWATER FEVER IN THE DOOARS.

The Memorial from the Planters.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S STRONG SUPPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of East Bengal and Assam, strongly supporting the memorial addressed to the above Government by the Dooars Tea Planters Association. The Chamber urges that an expedition should be sent out from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine to study the fevers prevalent in the Dooars on the spot, and that the expenses should be borne by Government. As the scheme goes beyond the scope and power of the tea industry, the Chamber point out that from the number of people who die, or who annually leave the district with shattered constitutions, it is not an extravagant estimate to say that the European population almost completely changes in ten years. The Committee, therefore, trust that the memorial will receive most full and sympathetic consideration from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

Presentation of Long Service Medals.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The General Inspection of the first Battalion C. V. R. was made on Saturday by General MacDonald. At the conclusion of the parade Colour-Sergeant Batye, and Bugler White were presented with the Volunteer Long Service Medal.

EXTENSIVE CAMEL PURCHASES.

For Exportation to Australia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 19.

The Agents of the Afghan Camel Export Merchants are steadily making purchases of camels in Las Beyla and Sind. Last week about 65 camels were bought by one of his agents in the Hyderabad District. He is reported to have made arrangement to embark 500 camels by the end of next week for Australia.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

THE FATE OF "LA SCALA."

"When Knights were Bold."

THE MUSIC HALL WAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The Music Hall revolution continues with unabated fury. Over ten thousand people have been affected by it already and yet the struggle is still spreading, nothing like the present condition of affairs has ever been experienced before in the history of the stage, and it is unlikely that such a crisis will ever arise again. When the struggle is ended it will be ended forever. The winning party will guard carefully in their peace terms against any recrudescnce of the present outbreak. So great and far-reaching have been the effects of this general strike of artists, stage hands and musicians, that it is almost impossible to give you in the short space of a London Letter any adequate idea of the present condition of the music halls and variety theatres. I will give you a few impressions drawn from personal experience during the strike.

PEN PICTURES.

Picture 1. The Holborn Empire, one of the handsomest and most successful halls in London. Time: ten minutes before the rise of the curtain. The audience has assembled. The manager is talking on the telephone. The musical director suddenly enters heartless and dishevelled. All the members of his band have suddenly refused to work and have left the building. Stage manager and the musical director have recovered from the first shock. All his "hands" have struck. There is not a man left to work the stage. Finally comes official information that all the artists have withdrawn. General pandemonium. Managers and friends rush up and down the corridors, despatch telegrams and send scouts dashing all over London to find substitutes for the artists, who have retired. Meat while audience becomes restive. Great confusion prevails and a riot is threatened. Manager makes a speech from the stage, and a solitary pianist goes into the orchestra and begins to play. The sound in the great hall is like a hollow tinkle; it is ludicrous, and the audience cheers ironically. Meantime the managementship has been beseeching any person who comes in his way to go on the stage and "oblige with a turn." Imagine such a state of affairs in a West London Music Hall, where some of the finest programmes in the country have been offered the public. Eventually a number of more or less incompetent men and women appear before the footlights, sing six or seven poorly written songs each, and retire amidst the laughter and jeers of a discontented audience.

Outside the hall is an army of well known artists, led by Mr. Harry Mountford, the chairman of their Alliance some of them are in stage costume with painted faces, frilled shirts and wigs. In this costume they harangue the passing crowd, distribute handbills and indulge in a good deal of violent abuse of the managers. Imagine such a scene in High Holborn, between the hours of six p.m., and eleven!

THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

Of course the majority of the affected halls are now offering programmes of some sort or other to the public. But even at the two leading Music Halls of England, the Oxford and the Tivoli, the entertainments are wretchedly poor and the auditorium is generally practically deserted. Miss Marie Lloyd arrived the other evening in a motor-car, just outside the Oxford and addressed the crowd.

"People of England," said the fair Marie. "We have always helped you in the cause of charity. Now is our hour of need, and we ask you to help us." Social cheers followed this appeal. Miss Lloyd, who makes a very picturesque and fascinating "strike leader," was accompanied by no less exalted persons than the Great Little Tich, Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Joe Elvin and others.

THE FATE OF "LA SCALA."

The latest move on the part of the Artists' Federation has been to secure the "Scala" Theatre, where they propose to present a colossal programme, in which all the stars of the music hall firmament will twinkle together. The artists gave a sort of "at home" at the "Scala" yesterday. I was present for a short time and listened to a number of speeches, remarkable for their violence and the abusive language employed. "Ben" Tillet, the Socialist Demagogue, who has so far progressed since his "tub thumping" days in Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square, that he has become a fully annointed alderman, also lent tone and distinction to the proceedings by his presence. His speech even exceeded in violence the perorations of such accomplished rhetoricians as Mr. Harry Mountford—"good ole 'Arry," as he is appreciatively called by his affectionate followers, and the enterprising Mr. Frank Gerald.

It is the purpose of the strikers to open the "Scala" to the public on Monday, when a sort of revue or Musical Farce will be given, in which every well known Music Hall artist in London will appear. It will be interesting to see what steps will be taken by the managers who hold the artists, under contract. It seems to me evident that all the "malcontents" can be successfully restrained from appearing at the "Scala," when they are pledged by contract to appear at other halls. Any way, the situation is one of growing interest. By the way, I cannot refrain, before we finally abandon this subject for the week at least, from expressing my regret at the fate which has befallen the "Scala." One of the largest and most beautiful theatres in London, built on the site of the old "Prince of Wales," where Mr. and Mrs Bancroft scored their historic triumphs, it has since its opening as a modern playhouse never showed the faintest sign of being anything but a pronounced failure. Now it has joined the old Lyceum and become a music hall!

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."

A fairly amusing farce, under the above title, introduced to "Wyndham's Theatre" last Tuesday. It is a sort of dream play in which a certain degenerate scion of a noble race, Sir Guy De Vere Bart., is transplanted into the days of chivalry and romance. Many of the situations are more than moderately diverting although the central idea of the play suffers from over emphasis. The chief merit of the little play is however that it serves to bring back that accomplished and delicate comedian Mr. James Welch, to the London Stage. His performance is throughout thoroughly entertaining.

RUGBY FOOTBALL—EMPIRE CUP.

The offer of an Empire Cup to the South African Rugby Union is a new departure in football history. The conditions attached to it should make "Imperial Football" a reality. As holders of the cup—an honour well won by a band of footballers who made a complete conquest of this country by their fine sporting qualities, the South African will accept challenges from all teams representative of the British Empire. The offer and acceptance of the "Good Hope Challenge Cup" would ensure a permanent interchange of visits between the Mother Country and the Colonies. The cup would certainly do much to maintain a high standard of play over here, for the next British team that visited South Africa would be so selected as to include the very best players in the United Kingdom. Periodical games between Britain, South Africa and New Zealand, would do good in a wider sphere than that of sport alone.

OTHER NOTES.

From the early practice of the two University crews this year there should be an exceptionally fine boat race.—G.O. Smith, the famous International Amateur Footballer, appeared in a friendly game with Oxford University at Queen's Club this week. The old centre forwards maintain much of his former pace and cleverness.—Miss Gertie Millar, the popular Gaiety favourite, brought an action this week against a picture post card firm, because her head in the photographs had been placed on some body else's body. Miss Millar was exceedingly pained and shocked. She lost her action but think of the advertisement!

R. C.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

And How to Abate Them.

"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests the Best Means of Abating Them. Letters received by Editor up to the evening of the 19th instant are still in the competition.

[*** We have still a number of letters on this important subject for which we shall find space, but correspondents will please note that yesterday was the last day on which we received contributions to the competition. Letters received later than last evening's post may or may not be inserted but they will not be eligible for the prize. One or two which have come to hand we decline, in the exercise of our discretion, to give space to—for reasons obvious to the writers.—ED. *B. G.*]

XXVI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—1. BOMBAY TIME AND STANDARD TIME Remedy:—The Chamber of Commerce should approach the Municipality and the local Government regarding an adjustment in the matter of dual time now in vogue. The sooner this is done the better for the good name of Bombay as a progressive city.

2. W. C.'s AND THE REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL. I am afraid plague will never leave Bombay so long as the water closets attached to the houses and the smells emanating from gutters under these water-closets are not done away with. Morning and evening men and women, with tall baskets on their heads, may be seen carrying the contents of water-closets which have been cleared. Could there be a more shocking sight?

Remedy:—Have a proper drainage system on the plan of the large cities of Europe.

3. SHOPKEEPERS AND OTHERS HAILING PURCHASERS IN THE STREETS. One can hardly pass the streets near Crawford Market without being hailed and his attention drawn *nolens volens*. In this connection we have also hawkers, market boys, and garriwallahs who follow you wherever you go.

Remedy:—The owners or those in charge of Crawford Market should see that the nuisance complained of is done away with.

NUISANCE IN TEA-SHOPS, EATING HOUSES AND LIKE PLACES To those who resort to them the tea-shops and eating-houses are a great convenience. They are, however, not kept clean, the walls and furniture in some are exceptionally dirty, the food supplied unwholesome, and, what is worse, much noise and obscene talk are permitted in them by the proprietors.

Remedy:—Have Inspectors to regulate these shops.

4. OVERCROWDING OF TRAMCARS AND OBSCENE LANGUAGE IN THE CARS. It must be admitted the Tramway Company are doing their best, but still, for their own reputation, and the convenience of of the public, something must be done by the Company to stop obscene language and overcrowding.

Remedy:—Employ a better class of conductors with instructions that persons insisting on entering cars when full, or using obscene language when travelling in them, are to be summarily ejected, and may be prosecuted on resistence to such ejectment. Notice-boards in the vernacular warning against the use of obscene language and over-crowding ought to be displayed in every car. In order to stop over-crowding, more cars should run. As things are, the Company is responsible for the overcrowding.

5.—THROWING REFUSE &c. FROM HOUSES INTO THE STREETS.

This is a common practice, done out of sheer laziness and ignorance. I know a native not very far from my house who every morning when brushing his teeth and washing his face does so out of he window of his room into the street and of course on the heads of the unhappy passers-by.

Remedy:—The Municipality should employ trained native men and women Inspectors to instruct house holders and see to cleanliness ot the streets. Dust-bins should be erected in convenient spots.

6. STREET SWEEPING, STREET WATERING AND CONDITION OF STREETS.

Too much dust is the cause of much mischief, and watering passers-by instead of the streets, brings on much vexation. Remedy:—Street-sweepers should be told to sweep towards the wind, not against it: this would abate much dust. The busy thoroughfares, where vehicular traffic is most, should be watered at least three times a day—morning, noon and evening. Inspectors should be detailed to see that the sweeping and watering are satisfactorily done. Notices over dust bins should warn the public against dirtying the streets unnecessarily by throwing the peel of fruits &c.

7. WAY IN WHICH MOTOR-CARS AND CYCLES ARE USED.

Motor cars and cycles are not only a nuisance in some parts of the city but also a menace to life and limb.

Remedy: Restrict both moter-cars and cycles to streets having side-walks. If allowed in streets &c without side-walks the speed limit should be very low.

BLOCK IN STREET TRAFFIC.

8. This certainly requires looking after. At present the Police are doing their best and the nuisance existing is due to disregard of their instructions.

Remedy: More vigorous Police supervision.

9. SMOKE NUISANCE.

Cooking in houses without chimneys or proper smoke-escapes, and the smoke of some factories and trade concerns are assuming a not at all pleasant aspect.

Remedy:—Erection of proper chimneys under Municipal control.

10. A CERTAIN CLASS OF MENDICANTS.

It is not possible to stop begging in an *Oriental* city, and it would be quite incorrect to say that beggars generally are a nuisance here more than elsewhere. The beggars that annoy and harass are those who will follow you about until you give something; happily they are restricted only to some of the thoroughfares in the Fort and along the principal tram routes.

Remedy:—Build alms-houses for the poor and infirm. I suggest that the editors and proprietors of all the newspapers in Bombay take the lead in moving in this matter.—Yours, &c.,

MODY BAY.

XXVII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The legal definition of a nuisance is "anything injurious or likely to be injurious to health," or whatever is specially so declared to be such by Act and Bye-Law and for which a remedy exists; either at the hands of him, by whose action or neglect the nuisance arises, or by the Public Sanitary Authority. In Bombay City the 10 greatest nuisances accordingly are enumerated as follows:—

1. Houses unfit for human habitation "so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates;": hence Plague and Phthisis and a general lowering of health amongst the people. Remedy:—Improvement Trusts and the rigid application of model Bye Laws. "It is the duty of the Sanitary Authority to cause to be made from time to time an inspection of their district, to ascertain what nuisances exist."

2. "Any fireplace or furnace which does not, as far as practicable, consume the smoke arising from the combustible used therein, and which is used for working engines by steam, or in any manufacturing or trade process whatever, and any chimney (not being the chimney of a private dwelling-house) sending forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance," Every chimney, therefore, in Bombay practically from the Yacht Club to Bandora is a Public Nuisance. The remedy is in the hands of the Sanitary Authorities. "Any two householders aggrieved" may put the Sanitary Authority in motion to abate the nuisance.

3. "Any premises, including buildings or lands, in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health. Remedy:—The Sanitary Authority can compel occupants to clean their houses etc, on the Certificate of the Medical Officer of Health or any two Medical Practitioners. Dangerous and offensive trades come under this heading and require regulating here.

4. "Any pool, ditch, gutter, water course, privy, urinal, cesspool, drain or ashpit so foul or in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health." The use of the public road side paths, etc., as urinals by any person constitutes, [illegible] a

public nuisance. Remedy :—The Sanitary Authority and all owners of houses factories and workshops must provide sufficient and suitable Sanitary convieniences and the former institute prosecutions for infringement of the byelaws prohibiting such glaring and flagrant nuisances.

5. "Any workshop, workplace, or domestic factory, not kept in a cleanly state, or not ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless as far as practicable any gases, vapours, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the work carried on therein that are a nuisance or injurious to health, or so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of those employed therein." Remedy.—The adoption and enforcement of the Factory and Workshop Act.

6. Overcrowding in Lodging Houses without adequate closets or water supply and means of ablution is a public nuisance. Remedy.—The Common Lodging House Act.

7. Dangerous Structures.—"The Surveyor to the Sanitary Authority if satisfied that any building or wall is in a ruinous state so as to be dangerous to passengers or to the inmates of neighbouring houses, shall cause a fence to be put up, and shall order the owner forthwith to secure or pull down such building." Remedy—The Towns Improvement Clauses Act.

8. House Drainage.—"If any house is without a sufficient drain the Sanitary Authority *must* require the owner or occupier to provide a drain "and" may compel him to provide efficient gutters and rain pipes. This should be rigidly enforced in Bombay, if the City is ever to become healthy again.

9. Unsound food.—"The Medical Officer of Health or Inspector of nuisances may, at all reasonable times, examine any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or milk, exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and intended for the food of man ; and may seize the same if diseased, unsound, or unwholesome, and take it to a Magistrate, who may order it to be destroyed, and inflict a penalty upon the offender." The danger to health, amounting to a public nuisance, in a bad quality of articles of food and their adulteration is a crying evil and unsuspected cause of cholera epidemic in Bombay. Milk especially requires supervision and the poor quality of bread in India generally must strike anyone who knows what good bread is in England, France and Austria. Considering the large export trade in wheat from India to Europe, the attainment of this much longed for desideratum of really wholesome bread should not be so very difficult in Bombay City. The Public Health Act empowers the existing authority to attain it.

10. An infectious Diseases Hospital. The Sanitary Authority has failed in its obvious duty of providing a proper modern Isolation Hospital for infectious diseases of all kinds in Bombay City. By general consent small-pox, cholera, diptheria, and plague. &c., &c., are diseases which, for the public safety, ought to be treated in hospital whenever possible. The remedy is the adoption of the Isolation Hospital Act.

That your sporting offer may lead to the abatement of real nuisances and the improvement of the City's health and its inhabitants' comfort and longevity is the wish of.—Yours, &c.,

SANITAS.

XXVIII.

A prize competition, hurrah ! Well-thought of,
Mr. Editor may thy bountiful shadow never
Grow less ! Hence loathed melancholy,
Come to my arms, ye fifty silvern sprites,
Come let me clutch ye ; hastening on our way,
With sport and jocund din, thence hie we and repair
To Badham Pile, to lavish there the store
On hats, gloves, chiffons, all the needs
Of feminine humanity, and then return,
With happy heart, though empty, purse and hand,
Rejoicing in our fortune, giving thanks
To our good angel which inspired,
The editorial mind to think of this
The competition, and the wrongs
Of old Bombay, which prompted too
The sentence. fall'n on me, of being
The best, most worthy of the prize,
To thee then, guardian angel,
Hail, all hail !

After which apostrophe, let us to business :—

To my mind, DIRT is the worst of all the nuisances to which we submit in Bombay. Soot, smoke, smuts and dust enter the houses, blacken the curtains, dirty the table cloths, soil the linen, wear out the servants, and play Old Harry generally with the tempers of all the mistresses in the city. One can't live in Queen's Road with the trains and motor cars, one can't live in Byculla or Parel with the mills, one can't live in Flatland with the smuts and cottondust, and where is a poor mem-sahib to go ! Even our beautiful harbour is spoiled ; I went out for a sail the other day and could not help noticing how a thick black pall of smoke hung over the city, obscuring the sky, and hiding from view our most picturesque scenes. Now this dirt comes from *roads, private chimneys, mills, motor-cars and railway engines.* We must improve the roads and keep them damp. Experiments are being made at present with this object, and oil and especially calcium chloride are being found most successful in keeping down the dust and achieving the desired result. As regards private chimneys the flues must be constantly brushed and kept clean, and so smuts will cease to be a menace to the happiness of all the neighbourhood. Regarding the smoke and soot from mills the introduction of electricity by Tata's new hydro-electric scheme of harnessing the ghats will remedy the evil. But it has long been a source of wonder to me why more mill-owners have not introduced gas or oil engines, which are both cheap and cleanly in working. At the Bombay Cotton mills an oil engine of 500 horse power is now working, and the only external evidence of its existence is a tiny puff of light blue smoke. The dust raised by motor-cars can be avoided by having flat-bottomed cars, and of course the improved roads will also help to abate this nuisance, and finally railway engines should be required to shut off smoke in the city. There is, I believe, a rule to this effect, but anyone whose misfortune it is to live near Church Gate station will know to his cost whether this rule is adhered to or not !

2. The second nuisance I should like to touch upon is the NOISE—shouting of servants, singing (save the mark !) of natives, bells on the byles, footballs on the garries, hootings of motor horns, screechings of railway engines, grinding and rattling of cotton motor drays, stone-cutting, hammering—their name is legion. I live, for my sins, in a house facing the tram line. Before daybreak, the crows begin their infernal concert : then the milkman, the breadman. or some other accursed creature knocks thunderously on the door of a flat beneath me ; then the servants awake ; they shout and scold, or sing and laugh, till in despair I give up trying to sleep and get up ; then the byle garris pass to and from the cotton green ; the noise of the bells and the shouts of the drivers make conversation impossible in my rooms. Later on I try to get in my afternoon siesta, but that is just the time when all the builders of all the neighbouring houses find it necessary to saw their biggest boulders and use their heaviest hammers. At night, I feel that at last the wicked will cease from troubling and the weary be at rest. But no ;—a small army of coolies, chanting in stentorian tones, will drag along a monstrous boiler, or a motor car tears past with hideous clamour, or a swarm of garriwallahs, with fierce invective, will swoop down upon an unoffending sahib, or—but, no, peace, draw the curtain—pity the sorrows of a poor mem-sahib ! Now the remedy for all these nuisances is simple. Strict enforcement of the rules of the road will render unnecessary the footbells of the garris—prohibit them entirely ; incidentally the motor horns will be found useless too ; sternly veto the bells on the byle-garris ; remove the cotton greens to the north end of the city, and much of the noise—and dust, too,—will disappear from the residential quarters Prohibit stone-sawing except at the quarries or other places set apart for the work. If Solomon's temple could be built without noise, why not McAlpine-Hoggett's, or Tata's new flats? The motor drays will disappear with the cotton greens, and life will be a nobler, purer, holier, sweeter thing for those of us who are left behind !

3. My third nuisance is CROWS. How dirty they are, how noisy, how impertinent, and impudent, and destructive, and nerve-racking, and hideous, and—but words fail me. How irritating to be awakened at daybreak by their hoarse cawing, or kept awake of a moon light night by their raucous murmurs ; how disgusting to have one's best frock spoiled as one goes for tea to the Yacht Club, how worrying to the good housewife to have her blankets picked to pieces by their ravenous beaks ! I know of at least two large and well known public institutions in Bombay where the depredations of the crows have been so destructive as to necessitate the use of wire netting in practically unlimited quantities. Now as a palliative cure for this abominable nuisance let me suggest wire-netting, but as a radical cure nothing will be successful but the destruction of their nests, during the breeding season, and thus the total annihilation of the whole monstrous brood.

4. I must also object to the DOGS of Bombay. These mangy, verminous, ownerless animals roam through the streets, snap at one's heels, and prevent entirely the keeping of a dog as a household pet. Its too risky. At any moment my dog may be bitten, and I may have to be off to Kasauli "ek dam," regardless of expense. We have just had to send a servant there, who has lately been bitten by a mad dog. Poor soul, half wild with terror, he firmly believed that a pup was growing inside him, to gnaw at his vitals ! And seriously, too many sad cases have lately occurred for me to treat lightly a subject of such importance. Now my remedy for this terrible nuisance is this : let every dog wear a collar with his owner's name and address, let any ownerless dog be seized by the police, taken to the pinjra-pole and there destroyed in a lethal chamber, if not claimed within three days. I venture to prophesy we should soon have seen the last of this horrible plague of rabbies which at present infests our city.

5. BEGGARS are another of the crying nuisances of Bombay. I cannot understand why harmless people like myself should be allowed to be pestered by mendicants, when we take our walks abroad. We all know the patriarchal old gentleman with the scanty clothing and the long white beard who haunts the vicinity of the Secretariat ; and the small boy who whines on the sea face, and whose arms,—I have been told,—are apparently broken alternately, day about ; or the able-bodied rascal (though perhaps I should not mention him as I believe he is blind) who sits at the gate of the railway crossing beside the Victoria baths. Now very few of us turn a deaf ear to the claims of the really deserving, but why waste our money on mis-directed charity ? The remedy for most of the mendicancy of the city is easy.—discourage it by keeping a tight shut purse to promiscuous appeals for aid ; build a poor house for the really deserving cases ; send lepers and those suffering from incurable loathsome diseases to leper and other suitable asylums, but the sick, whose lot can be alleviated, to a hospital ; and finally, let those starve, who can work and won't.

Now my next nuisance is our Bombay WATER SUPPLY. It is bad water to begin with and chock-a-block full of microbes. Is it any wonder then that cholera and typhoid fever are so common ? Our only remedy for this evil is a thoroughly efficient system of filtering and as an additional safeguard the boiling of every drop we use. But our supply is also intermittent. I am more fortunate than most, for I have water on tap all day long in my bathroom, but my poor cook draws off a few pails in the morning before 10 o'clock which have to last him for the rest of the day ! Frankly, into the mysteries of how he prepares my food and washes my "degchies" in a few pails of water I fear to enter ! "That way madness lies"! Going on the principle that 'what you don't see does you no harm I have hitherto avoided my kitchen during the day, and for so far (Dai omen avertant !) have *not* contracted enteric ! Now my remedy for our intermittent water supply is : use less on the roads ; use sea water, if necessary, or calcium chloride as I have already mentioned. Then if the supply is still insufficient, push on the enlargement of the reservoirs and the Tansa waterwork extension scheme with the utmost expedition.

7. Next our GARRI-WALLAH nuisance drives us to distraction. A 'ticca' driver won't stay on his stand. He prowls through the streets and 'shikars' unoffending mortals. Or if he does stay on his stand, for the time being, he seems to recognise no laws or rules. If I appear outside Treacher's a horde of them swoop down upon me like a wolf on the fold ! The Garri-wallah will only go where he likes and if you protest he will tell you his horse is tired. The other day I sent my servant to call a ticca to go to Parel. When I got downstairs I found him in earnest discussion with a garriwallah who wanted Rs. 4 for the job. I told him I should give him his legal and proper fare. Then he refused to go! And when I said I would make him go, be told me he had no lamps ! Sure enough, neither he had ! By this time I, struggling with my anger and the language, was the centre of an admiring crowd ! I let him depart ! (Advice will be gratefully received as to what I should really have done under the trying circumstances). The Bombay garriwallahs are also utterly incompetent drivers, with no knowledge of the city beyond a vague idea of the principal localities ! I should suggest, before licensing, an examination in the knowledge of the science of driving and in the topography of the city. Then taximeters will prohibit extortionate demands from mem-sahibs, and more European constables will be required to teach the rules of the stands, while a few sharp fines and sentences, if these rules are broken, will complete the education of the garriwallah. Improvements in the class of horse and comfort of garri are being gradually made, so I need not touch upon this point.

My eighth nuisance is OBSTRUCTION TO TRAFFIC. When I drive with my husband through the streets of the city, I sometimes wonder how his temper or that of our pony can stand it! People walking in the centre of the road will rather be run over than turn their head to look behind them ! My remedy for this nuisance is to build foot paths, wherever possible, and order pedestrians to keep them. Where this plan is not feasible make foot passengers keep to the right—surely no impossible task !—thus facing vehicular traffic, and so being able to avoid it. When tram-lines are being laid, a larger staff of workmen should be engaged, so as to hasten the completion of the work, and only one side of the road should be torn up at a time. Then the level crossings at Charni Road, Dadar, Parel, etc., must be done away with and overhead bridges built in their stead.

9. My next nuisance is the Bombay exorbitant HOUSE RENT, and the difficulty of finding a spot for the sole of one's foot. We were told that the City Improvement Trust would have the effect of bringing down rents. Anyone who knows what a high figure Trust land fetched recently, will know whether this prophecy is likely to be fulfilled or not. Government must remedy this crying nuisance by building bungalows for its officials, the big business firms must follow suit, and thus plenty of houseroom will be left available for others.

10. The last nuisance which I shall enumerate, though many more are to be found, is the method of DISPOSAL OF WASTE MATTER. Has our civilisation advanced no further than that of Juvenal's time? And will it never be safe for a lady to walk after dinner from the Yacht Club to her house on the Apollo Bunder without having a bucket of water being thrown on her from above ? Then from experience, I know that one cannot live healthily in a ground floor flat, because the servants of the tenants above insist on throwing out of their windows dirty water, banana peels, chicken bones and rice and curry, collecting thousands of rats, an creating an unbearable stench. Surely a little tact—or legislation—can remedy this evil. Our foreshore is spoiled too by the outflow of sewage at the Vellard, and there is nearly always an abominable smell from the culvert near the baths on the Kennedy sea-face. The natives who commit nuisance on foot-paths and maidans should be fined, though proper accommodation must be provided for them beforehand. Refuse receptacles must be fitted with tight lids, and their contents must only be removed at night. The strict enforcement of a few bye laws of this nature, dealing with this nuisance, will remedy the evil, and we shall very soon have very little more to complain of in Bombay.

A. MEM-SAHIB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write to correct nuisance No. 3 in the list sent by me, as it is not quite correct—due to mistake in reading my rough draft and which I did not notice at time of sending to you. No. 3 should read :—

"Refuse carts, and carts used for removal of filthy sewage water etc.,—uncovered. Night soil carts moving about during the day."

Night soil carts as we all know are covered. Regretting the trouble.—Yours, &c.,

BLUE BELL.

CLOSING OF THE ISHAPUR GUN FACTORY.

Lack of Coal.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

News has reached Calcutta that the Gun and Shell Factory at Ishapur has been practically compelled to close down for want of coal. What the result will be is not known, but thousands of workmen are employed in the factory. The factory had a similar experience last year.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

An Imposing Ceremony.

ADDRESSES BY H E. LORD LAMINGTON AND THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Lamington presided as Chancellor at the annual Convocation of the Bombay University which was held last evening as usual in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University. There was a representative and large gathering of ladies and gentlemen in the body of the Hall, while the galleries overhead were well filled by students and others, the whole presenting an interesting and imposing scene. At 5 45 p.m., the procession of the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows, having robed themselves in the University Library entered the Hall, when all present rose and remained standing until the Chancellor had taken his seat. The procession advanced headed by Mr. B. M. Pandit, the Assistant Registrar, till it reached the steps of the *dais*, where it halted and formed a double line (each pair of Fellows separating to the right and the left,) through which the Chancellor advanced to his seat, followed by the University officers and other Fellows in the order of precedence. The Fellows saluted the Chancellor as he passed them and remained in their places until the pair immediately senior to them had passed on. After saluting the Chancellor, the Syndics took the places provided for them on the right and left in front of the Chancellor's seat. Thereupon the Fellows took their seats to the right and left behind the Syndics' and in front of the Chancellor's seat. The order of precedence was that, after the junior Fellows, came the Member of the Legislative Council, then the Member of Council, the University officers—the Board of Accounts, Registrar, Syndic in Engineering, Syndics in Medicine, in Law, Syndics in Arts, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Dean of the Faculty of Law, and Dean of the Faculty of Arts ; then came the Director of Public Instruction, the Vice-Chancellor, and lastly the Chancellor. The order of the procession was as follows ; and the retiring procession observed the same order reversed.

THE PROCESSION.

FELLOWS.

Mr. S. S. Kadri.	Mr. P. N. Wadia.
Professor F. W. Clarke.	Mr. Tribhovandas M. Nathubhai.
Navabzada Nasrullah Khan.	Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar.
Professor E. H. McDougall.	Mr. S. M. Moses.
Professor S. M. Isfahani.	Mr. M. D. Kanga.
Mr. R. M. Patell.	Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai.
Mr. Cecil L. Burns.	Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas.
The Rev. Father Haan.	Mr. P. B. Joshi.
Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola.	Mr. J. E. Davar.
Mr. G. J. Agashe.	Mr. J. M. Antia.
Mr. F. B. P. Lory.	Professor O. V. Muller.
Mr. L. A. Shah.	The Rev. D. Braz DeMonte.
Principal D. F. Mulla.	Dr. E. F. Sethna.
Dr. Sorab Nariman.	Mr. Shivram V. Bhandarkar.
Dr. G. B. Kher.	Mr. E. D. Talati.
Mr. P. G. Messent.	Shaikh Faizullabhai Mulla.
Mr. J. N. Fraser.	Dr. L. P. Gomes.
Dr. B. E. Ghasvala.	Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Darab Sanjana.
Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.	Khan Bahadur Dossabhai Pestonji.
Dr. D. G. Padhye.	Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir.
Dr. N. F. Surveyor.	Dr. Cawasji Pestonji.
Mr. James MacDonald.	Dr. Cawasji Hormusji.
Mr. N. V. Gokhale.	Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal.
Mr. R. K. R. Cama.	Mr. K. R. Godbole.
Mr. T. K. Gajjar.	Dr. Shantaram Vithal.
Professor S. R. Bhandarkar.	Mr. J. P. Kapadia.
Dr. D. A. De Monte.	Rao Bahadur Vasudev Pandurang.
Mr. R. D. Sethna.	Dr. Edalji Nasirvanji.
The Rev. R. Scott.	Mr. K. R. Cama.
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THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Principal F. G. Selby.

THE CHANCELTOR.

His Excellency Lord Lamington.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fallows having taken their seats, there followed, on behalf of the candidates for a degree, the supplication for the passing of a grace by the Senate for their admission to the degree ; their presentation to the Chancellor and their admission to the degree by the Chancellor. The Registrar then made a declaration of the degrees conferred. Next came the presentation of medals, including the Kinloch Forbes gold medal, the James Berkley gold medal, the Chancellor's medal, the Cobden Club medal, the Queen Empress silver medal, the Bai Hirabai Pestonjee H. Cama gold medal, the J. C. Lisboa gold medal, etc.

THE REPORT.

The Registrar then submitted the Syndicate's report of the proceedings of the Unversity during the past year.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

Professor Selby in addressing the audience said he would begin by paying a tribute to the memory of those whom they had lost in the course of the past year by death and retirement. By retirement they had lost Mr. Macmillan who commanded the esteem and respect of all with whom he came into contact. By death the had lost Mr. Kathavate and Mr. Dane two gentlemen who had distinguished themselves in the field of archæology. They had also lost Mr. Tripathi and Mr. Marker who never lost his interest in the University, and who spent the evening of his life in the pursuits of a scholar. They had also lost the Hon'ble Mr. Justict Budruddin Tyebji, a great Judge and an enthusiastic member of the University whose moral influence was great wherever he was well-known and whom most people who knew him profited by his well-balanced judgment. Then they had lost Mr. Premchund Roychund, who was one of the most munificent benefactors of that University. The speaker paid a tribute to Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, an old member of the University, who had come forward with a sum of two and a half lakhs for the erection of a new Examination Hall, and thankful as they were for this splendid offer, everyone there perhaps knew that two other well-known members of the community were willing to supply the Examination Hall. He was glad to say that Government was willing to supplement the handsome gift of Sir Jehangir Cowasjee. He could not pass over that matter without making some allusion to the splendid garden which they possessed, and which was one of the most delightful spectacles in the City of Bombay. It was laid out by his old friend, Mr. Henry Birdwood, it was one of the most beautiful things in India, and they would all be extremely sorry if it had to be done away with or even spoilt. But the necessity for an Examination was very great, and they must be prepared to bow to that necessity. The most important incident during the past year had been the acceptance by Government of the regulations submitted by the Syndicate in the form in which they were sent up. They therefore had the great consolation of knowing that they would set out on the new era of their career in good temper with the Government. And when they came within the portals of their Senate House they would leave behind them every thought but one, and that was that they were a University and that they were bound to regard themselves as a Corporation charged with the guardianship and the interests of higher learning. The work that now lay before them in the years to come was the amending of their regulations in the details in which they wanted amending. In that matter he was bound to confess himself a conservative. In the fifty years of the existence of that University they had kept in view the true of ideal what a University should be. The trouble which be saw in the future was the specialist who was an individual so often to be found in the ranks of the scientists and mathematicians. Now be yielded to none in his conviction of the importance of science but he could not see why the study of man was not equally as important as the study of the sphere in which he had lived and worked (applause). In his own University of Oxford they had what looked like special schools—in the schools of History and Law for instance. But it was not from those schools they drew the leaders of those subjects. He might mention Stubbs and Creighton and Freeman, and in the realm of Law he might mention Bryce and Anson and Holland, who came not from the special schools but from the schools of "litteræ humaniores." They were aware that there they associated themselves with special studies which appeared rather professional and technical, such as their study of Engineering and Agriculture. The relation of those studies was somewhat misconceived. They admitted no degrees unless they had passed one of their arts examinations. Their object with regard to engineering was not simply to turn out men who could make roads and build bridges, nor those merely who could talk of bullocks. Their object was rather to ensure that every man who left the portals of that University should bear the mark of that College and that he conceived the proper object of a University to bestow.

Professor Selby went on to say that in their Jubilee year they should naturally pause for a moment and task themselves how far they had succeeded in the task imposed upon them as Teachers. Had they done work as well as their predecessors used to do it ? Were the graduates of to-day equal to the graduates of forty years ago? He thought in answering this there was one mistake into which a great many people often fell. They said that the University had failed in its mission, unless all those whom the University sent forth became professed students for life. He conceived that to be a great mistake. He thought that the question which they ought to ask themselves was whether amongst all the men they sent out year by year into the world, did they send forth a fair proportion of men mentally equipped and morally predisposed to render intelligent and liberal service to their country. In comparing the work of the former, they had to remember that forty years ago the students were counted by units, and now by hundreds, and one could not expect the same level of general excellence when it was spread over an iucreasing number.

Another point of difference between those days and now was that the whole of the intellectual activity of the educated classes of the country had not been swept into the maelstroom of political agitation and discussion. He would be the last man to deprecate interest in politics because the interest of the community was bound up in that of the individual. They should never under any pretence stand by and let things drift. But he should be inclined to give a wider interpretation to the word 'politics' than what it generally received, and define it, as an old writer had done, as the attempt to give to the community such organisation as would further the highest development in the moral and intellectual life of the nation.

In speaking of the merits of the graduates of to-day he must point out that, from the point of view of the student, political life, which was necessarily somewhat noisy and violent had a danger all its own. In the first place a young man when he joined any political movement naturally attached himself to the majority. He becomes carried away with the idea that he represents the creed of the majority and thinks that he is giving expression to his personal conviction. Thus, in this way, the habit of independent thinking tends to disappear and his intellectual faculties are upset. There was also the moral danger, in that politics above all things, required strength of will. It required that when a man saw things done, of which he did not approve, that he should have the courage to say so. By doing so he would place himself in opposition to the majority and that was a difficult thing for any man to do. Thus, apart from the distraction of political life, it had also the tendency to weaken the moral fibre. He would call attention in this connection, to Rabelais' saying "Knowledge without conscience was the ruin of the Soul" (applause.)

He must regret that the number of real students and scholars among the graduates of to-day was not larger than it was. There he would say that he thought the difference between the graduates of the present and of the past was perhaps a moral one. By this the mean to say that so far as he could understand, the graduates of early days were more modest in themselves than were the graduates of to-day. To him it appeared that they realised more fully the vast extent of the field of knowledge and the difficulty of obtaining the truth. He had associated himself a great deal with some of the early graduates of this University and he found it difficult to revive in his imagination the intense enthusiasm with which they approached their task. Of course, with the lapse of time, the novelty wore off and they could not restore the fascination of it. He could not but regret that in these days there appeared to him to be something less of freedom and less of individuality than there were amongst the earlier generation. In those days men cared more to follow out their individual bent and to make the most of those faculties with which they believed themselves to be endowed; but there was one charge often brought against the student of to-day, which he thought was a wrong one. It was said that the love of knowledge for its own sake had disapperred altogether and that men were filled simply with the desire to pass examinations. It was obvious now-adays, not only in India but throughout the world, that examination played a more important part in life and it was only through the gateways of examination that men could embark upon life's ambitions. There was obviously no reason in the nature of things why the fact that a man was to be examined should diminish his interest in knowledge. He knew of no reason why a student should not regard the examination as a satisfactory occasion of assuring others and convincing himself that he really had mastered the subject which he had been studying for so long. In regard to this question of examination a great deal depended upon the teachers. If a teacher called his students together and said : "You have to be examined in such and such subject. I know the questions which will be asked, so I will tell you the answers : If a teacher went on in that way then he was what the Athenians called Socrates, he was a corruptor of youth and ought to be expelled from the University and his profession. He had had a great deal of experience in teaching and, perhaps, teachers would not resent it if he gave them a few words of advice based upon his own experience. He said there was not the slightest reason why teachers should be perpetually protruding upon the notice of pupils the fact that they were to be examined. The first requisite was that the teacher should thoroughly know his subject, and it was equally important that he should be interested in interesting his students in his subject. (applause). The work of a teacher required knowledge, great patience, and infinite sympathy, and the art of putting oneself in the same point of view as the pupil. He must realise the pupil's difficulties and ask himself how they were to be overcome. If they wanted to succeed as teachers in this country, they must from the moment they landed in India make it their constant endeavour to mix and become friend with all the best representatives of the Societies from which were drawn the pupils they had to teach (applause). They must have a knowledge of, and a sympathy with, the pupils whom they taught (applause). Teachers in fact, must stoop to conquer. In conclusion he gave some advice to the pupils themselves and added that they could not be better guided trough life than by the adoption of the old maxim :

To thine own self be true
And it follows as the night the day :
Thou cans't not be unjust to any man.
(Loud applause).

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

H. E. Lord Lamington, the Chancellor, in addressing the assembly said: Mr. Vice-Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen, I am confident you will agree with me that I never did a better act since I came in your midst as Governor than when I asked the Vice-Chancellor to deliver the convocation address this year. It is obvious from the reception that his address has evoked that it has strongly impressed itself upon your minds. I think none of us can possibly have listened to such wealth of ideas and thoughts based as they were upon profound knowledge, and illustrated by an industrious and copious drawing from the utterances of others. In fact, I think none of us has ever listened to an address which has been better delivered than that of the Vice Chancellor this afternoon. (Hear, hear). The Vice-Chancellor in the first place referred to the business aspects of the life of University, and I need not go over those details again except by associating myself with the expression of regret upon the loss of those whom death has removed from us. But I must say one word on the question of the new Examination Hall, a matter to which I have latterly devoted much thought. I am glad to find that with all his keenness and desire to see this hall started and built with the utmost rapidity, Mr. Selby, like myself, feels it an act of vandalism that the beautiful garden outside will be spoilt. That is a matter to which we are giving our close attention at the present time. Well, I should not venture to make any criticisms upon the address of the Vice-Chancellor except that I may make one allusion to that portion where he mentioned that the very essence and the benefit of the training received at the University was to so enable men that when they go forth in the world that they might give their life to God and their fellowmen, and that at the same time it was of vital importance that they should be enabled thereby to secure absolute independence for their own lives. While agreeing with that I venture to think that they must also look to the fact that knowledge for its own sake is of immense value to their own individual existence. I omitted to mention one point which the Vice-Chancellor asked me to bring to your notice, and that is that there are only 31 graduates registered,—31 graduates out of this great body. I do not know how many hundreds who belong to this University are entitled to participate in the election of the Senate. I think that is rather a sad reflection. I know there is a great desire here to take part in the University life, and it is no sacrifice for those who are in the position of graduates that they should be deterred from registering their names, when that registration is to be effected by a very small payment—I think—of Rs. 5 or Rs.2. I will conclude by expressing my earnest hope that those ideals which have been put forth this afternoon by Mr. Selby may be realised. The University has now been started under a new system of regulations and been given a new existence so to speak, and it only remans for those who are responsible for the good government and the management of the University to be imbued with those principles that have been laid down by the Vice-Chancellor to secure for itself a commanding position among the Universities of India as giving that liberalising training and method of thought that have been depicted by the Vice-Chancellor. (Applause.)

The Chancellor then dissolved the Convocation. The assembly rose and remained standing until the retiring procession had left the Hall.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY REPORT.

At the Convocation of the Bombay University, held yesterday, the Registrar submitted the annual report mentioning the more important academical events of the past year, from which the following are extracts:—

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—At this Examination there were 4,009 Candidates. The Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karachi. Of the successful candidates, 1476 were Hindus, 217 Parsis. 72 Mahomedans, 46 Portuguese, 31 Europeans, 21 Native Christians, 14 Jews, and 11 Eurasians. Included among the successful candidates were 51 females.

Previous Examination.—At this Examination there were 1,225 Candidates. The 43 successful Ex-Students appeared from the several Colleges as follows :—Elphinstone College 1, Deccan College 2, Wilson College 12, St. Xavier's College 6, Gujarat College 6, Rajaram College 5, Baroda College 1, Fergusson College 5, Samaldas College 1, Dayaram Jethmal Sind College 3, Bahauddin College 1, and Central College, Bangalore, 1. Of the successful Candidates, 471 were Hindus, 103 Parsis, 23 Mahomedans, 9 Portuguese, 2 Europeans, 3 Eurasians, 3 Jews and 2 Native Christians. 5 passed in the First Class and 111 in the Second Class. Included among the successful Candidates were 11 females.

Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this Examination there were 478 Candidates.

The 31 successful Ex-Students appeared from the several Colleges as follows :—Elphinstone College 5, Deccan College 3, Wilson College 4. St. Xavier's College 1, Gujarat College 2, Baroda College 3, Fergusson College 9, Samaldas College 1, Dayaram Jethmal Sind College 1, and Bahauddin College 2. Of the successful Candidates, 253 were Hindus, 57 Parsis, 9 Mahomedans, 4 Portuguese, and 2 Jews. 2 passed in the First Class and 94 in the Second Class. Included among the successful Candidates were 5 females.

Examination for the Degree of M A. in Languages. —There were 30 Candidates, of whom 17 passed the Examination. 7 were placed in the Second Class. 7 were Hindus, 6 Parsis, 2 Portuguese, 1 was a Mahomedan, and 1 a Eurasian. 3 appeared from Elphinstone College, 5 from Wilson College, 6 from St. Xavier's College, and 1 each from Gujarat, Dayaram Jethmal Sind and Bahauddin Colleges. In 1905 there were 25 Candidates, of whom 16 passed the Examination, and in 1904 there were 28 Candidates, of whom 13 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in History.—There were 12 Candidates, of whom 8 passed the Examination, 1 was placed in the Second Class. 5 were Hindus and 3 were Parsis. 4 appeared from Elphinstone College, 1 from Wilson College, 2 Gujarat College, and 1 from Samaldas College. In 1905 there were 12 Candidates, of whom 6 passed the Examination, and in 1904 there were 5 Candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Philosophy.—There were 8 Candidates, of whom 7 passed the Examination. 4 were placed in the Second Class. All were Hindus. 1 appeared from Elphinstone College, 4 from Deccan College, and 1 each from Baroda and Fergusson Colleges. In 1905 there were 3 Candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination, and in 1904 there were 4 Candidates, of whom 3 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics. —There were 2 Candidates, both of whom failed to pass the Examination. In 1905 there were 3 Candidates, all of whom passed the Examination, and in 1904 there were 4 Candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Munguldas Nathubhoy Travelling Fellowship—To Vishanath Ganpat Daivi, B. A. of Elphinstone, College.

The Mhobat Fellowship.—To Yakub Wazier Mahomed Sheikh, B. A. of Wilson College.

MEDALS.

The Kinlock Forbes Gold Medals.—To Trayambak Mohoniraj Ghotankar and Narayan Swamirao Lokur, both of Government Law Class, Poona.

The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize.—To Dipchand Mulchand Kshatriya, of the College of Science Poona.

The Chancellor's Medal.—To Gopal Balkrishan Kolhatkar of Elphinstone College.

The Cobden Club Medal.—To Vasudev Sadashiv Ghurye of Elphinstone College.

The Queen-Empress Silver Medal.—To Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor of Grant Medical College.

The Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik Gold Medal (1906).—To Pandurang Vaman Kane, M. A., of Wilson College.

The Lady Reay Silver Medal and Prize.—To Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor, of Grant Medical College.

The Bai Hirabai P. H. Cama Gold Medal.—To Hirabai Ardeshir Contracter, of Grant Medical College.

The Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal.—To Dabyabhai Lallubhai Purohit, of Baroda College.

The J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal.—To Dhanjishah Naswanji Bharucha, of Grant Medical College.

The Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal.—To Dinsha Darasha Baria, of Grant Medical College.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Professor F. W. Clarke, M.A., has been appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for the current year and he will deliver a course of six lectures on "English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources" during this term.

THE REVISED BODY OF REGULATIONS.

In last year's Report, the Senate was informed that a Revised body of Regulations had been submitted to Government for sanction. Government suggested as you know a modification of one or two points and the Senate having accepted those suggestions, the Regulations received the final sanction of Government on the 17th of August last.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FACULTIES AND THE SYNDICATE UNDER THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT.

On the receipt of the sanction by Government of the Revised Regulations, steps were taken for the constitution of the Faculties and the Syndicate under the Indian Universities Act. The Provisional Syndicate was dissolved and the new Syndicate acceded to office in November last.

NEW REGULATIONS.

On a representation made by the Principal, College of Science the Syndicate invited the Senate to consider the desirability of reducing the attendance of 80 days required for the keeping of the First Term in the Faculty of Engineering to that of 60 days. The Senate approved of the reduction and Government sanctioned it.

RECOGNITIONS.

The Sind Law Class has been recognised for a further period of five years and the Bhavnagar Law Class for a further period of one year, for the purposes of the First LL. B. Examination.

INSPECTION OF COLLEGES.

In accordance with Section 23 of the Indian Universities Act the Syndicate appointed a Committee to conduct in the monsoon term the Inspection of all the Colleges affiliated to this University. The Committee consisted of Principal W. H. Sharp, M. A. Mr. A.M. Masani, M.A., B.Sc., and the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B A., LL.B., who towards the conclusion of the labours of the Committee was relieved by Dr. H. N. Allen. The Committee submitted their Reports on the several Colleges in September last and the Syndicate took the earliest opportunity of calling the attention of the Heads of the Colleges to the chief defects observed by the Committee. A grant has been made by the Government of India to all aided Colleges to enable them to bring their Colleges up to the requirements of the Universities Act.

GRANT TO THE UNIVERSITY BY THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

For the years 1904-05, 1905-06, 1906-07 the Government of India have allotted Rs. 13,000, 15,000 and 15,000 respectively to the University for University purposes. A further sum of Rs 30,000 for the following two years will be placed at the disposal of the University for the same purpose. As stated in the last Report a sum of Rs.8,000 has been set apart to meet the travelling expenses of Fellows and the cost of the Inspection of Colleges amounted to Rs 3,293-10 and the balance of Rs 31,706-6 from the sum of Rs 43,000 already paid to the University by the Government of Bombay has been invested in Government paper.

ENDOWMENTS AND BENEFACTIONS.

The surplus balances of some of the endowments for Prizes and Medals for Essays have been accumulating for a number of years. The Syndicate appointed a Committee to report on the best method of utilising them. The Committee having recommended that the purposes for which these endowments were founded would be best secured by spending the balances on the purchase of important and valuable books bearing on the subjects of the respective Essays and the Syndicate having accepted the recommendation lists of such books have prepared and orders given in some cases for their purchase.

A good collection of Books in English Literature has been purchased from the Rao Sahib G. M. Pitale Memorial Fund and placed in the Unversity Library.

The Committee appointed by the Syndicate to recommend books to be purchased from the Fawcett Memorial Fund have submitted their report and within a short time the University Library will be enriched with a valuable collection of works on Economics and Indian Finance.

An offer of Rs. 10,000 from the family of the late Dr. T. M. Shah of Junagad for the foundation of a Scholarship in his memory will, if the conditions proposed by the Syndicate are agreed to by Dr. Shah's family, be shortly submitted to the Senate for acceptance.

The appeal made by the late Vice-Chancellor to the wealthy citizens of Bombay for funds for the election of an Examination Hall has met with a response from Sir Cowasji Jehanghier whose father presented to this University the magnificent Hall in which you are now assembled. The present Sir Cowasji Jehanghier has made under certain conditions an offer of two and a quarter lacs of rupees to be used towards the erection of an Examination Hall. The Syndicate understand that Government after considering such rough plans and estimates as may be prepared and approved by them are willing to contribute a sum not exceeding a lac of Rupees if the University will by some means provide a sum of two and a half lacs of Rupees. The Syndicate hope to make up the deficiency of Rs. 25,000 or a little more by providing with the sanction of Government that sum out of the balance of the Imperial Grant to it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Fawcett has presented a marble bust of her late husband the Right Honourable Heny Fawcett, M. P., to the University, it is a good piece of sculpture and is placed in the University Library.

The University of Aberdeen having invited this University to send a representative at the celebration of its 400th anniversary Sir John Jardine, M. P., was requested to represent this University. The Senate must have heard with pleasure that the Aberdeen University conferred on him the honorary Degree of L. L. D. which is a well deserved compliment to him and an indirect honour to this University.

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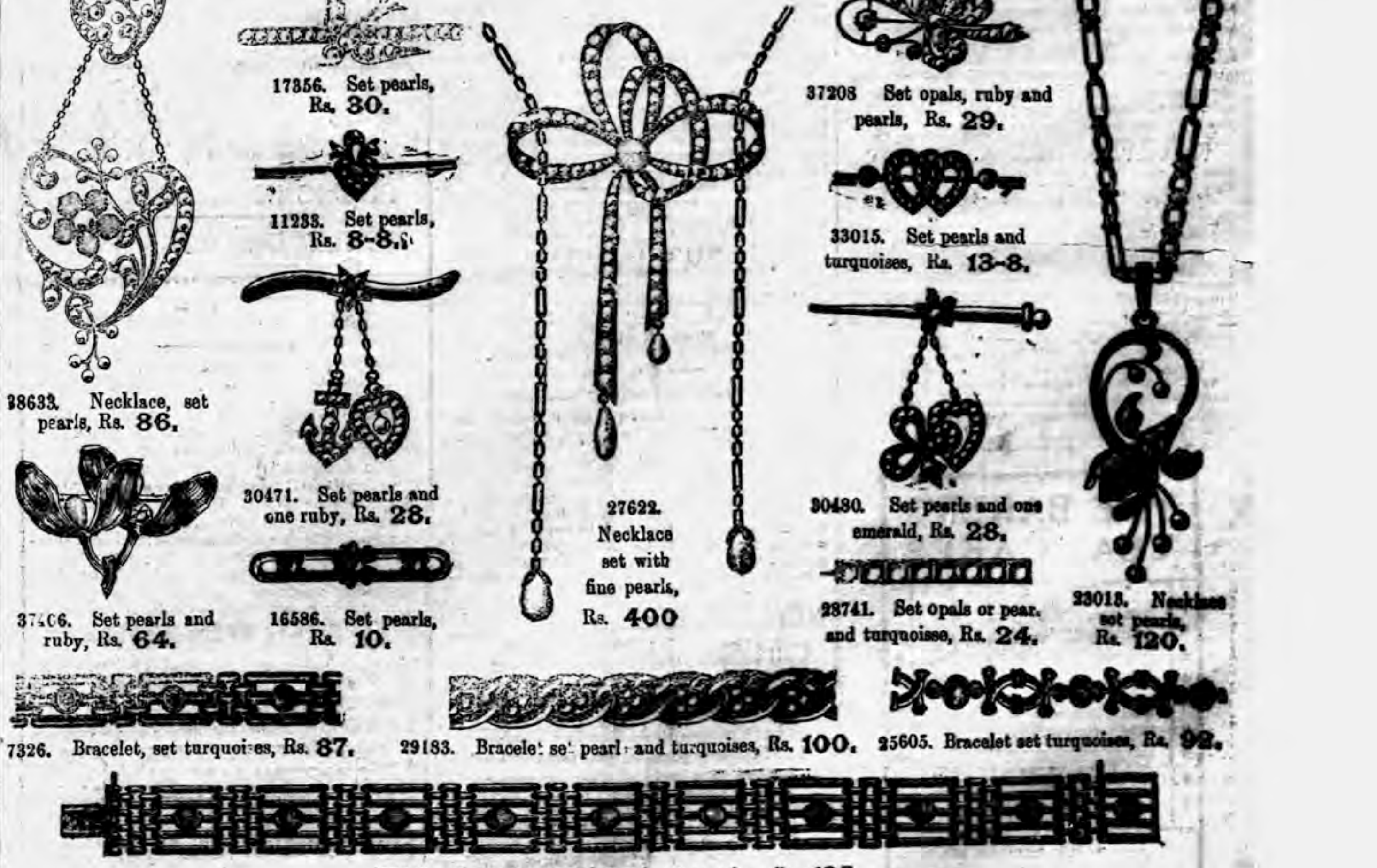
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BY THE WAY.

M. MAETERLINCK IN NORMANDY.

M. Maeterlinck has just acquired an interesting property in France—the Abbey of Saint-Wandrille, near Caudebec-sur-Seine, in Normandy. The Abbey dates from the seventh century, and was restored in the fourteenth, and was at one time the place of residence of as many as four hundred mokes. At present only the ruins remain, but they are ruins capable of restoration. M. Maeterlinck means to restore them, and to live and entertain his friends in the edifice which he will cause to be pieced together out of the fragments. By a curious coincidence it happens that he is a fellow-townsman of the Abbe Maynard, of Ghent, by whom the first resteration was undertaken.

A PIONEER OF THE TOURIST SYSTEM.

The late Mr. David MacBrayne was one of the pioneers of the tourist system in Scotland. He exploited the Western Highlands and Islands with his fine fleet of pleasure steamers, carrying the tourists into beautly spots which were for long inaccessible and unknown. The thousands of holiday-makers who visited the Clyde district every year from all parts of the world knew the name of MacBrayne intimately. As far back as 1873 the late Queen Victoria sailed up the Caledonian Canal, that beautiful chain of narrow lakes from Banavie to Inverness, on MacBrayne's steamer the "Gondolier." And what tourist who has visited the Clyde valley has not carried away charming memories of a sail on the far-famed "Columba," one of the most palatial pleasure steamers afloat?

THE CITY TEMPLE.

Not everyone who visits the City Temple, which has been brought into such prominence by the views of its pastor, is aware of the origin of the foundation of the Church, back in the days of the Commonwealth. If such were to look, however, at the tablet affixed to one of the walls they would read that a certain Mr. Goodwin, a famous divine, who, among other positions, occupied those of preacher to the Council of State, [illegible] of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Chaplain to the renowned Oliver himself, founded, in the words of the tablet, "the Church assembling her" in 1640. The first meeting-place was in Anchor-lane. Some years later fresh premises were found in Paved-alley. Then a further move was made in 1755 to Miles-lane. Ten years leter the Church was housed in Carmomile-street, and yet another move early in the nineteenth century was to the Poultry Chapel, Cheap-side. It was in 1873 that the present handsome, and commodious structure was erected.

OUR SMALLEST PARISH.

Perivale, where Dr. Hughes, the revered rector, has just died, is the smallest parish of Middlesex and one of the smallest in England. It has borne the present name, which is supposed to be some corruption of "Parva" only since the sixteenth century. This old-world village in the valley of the Brent is barely seven miles from the Marble Arch, but seems still almost as perfectly secluded as if situated a hundred miles from London. Perivale's great glory is the picturesque little Norman church, with western tower of wood, which is seated for only a hundred worshippers, and could contain comfortably double the present population.

GILDAS AND GLASTONBURY.

Glastonbury Abbey, which is announced for sale by auction, had among many famous inmates our earliest historian, St. Gildas, whose anniversary falls on January 29. He is now identified with the Welsh warrior-poet Aneurin, whose poem on the battle of Cattraeth, in Lothian, is extant. The Latin treatise of Gildas inveighing against the enormities of the chieftains, who caused the "Ruin of Britain" by going into battle drunk, has latterly been given greater weight by scientific historians. St. Gildas retired to Brittany, where he founded the Abbeys of Rhuys and of Vannes.

WHAT BOYS AND GIRLS READ.

The "People's Friend" lately asked its numerous young readers what they read, and the classified results derived from a large number of voting papers have now been published. In spite of all changes, it is pleasant to know that "Robinson Crusoe" is still the boy's favourite story-book. Since the year 1719, when it was first given to the world, this immortal story has never ceased to please readers, young and old. The girl's favourite tale is Miss Alcott's "Little Women," a story noted for its sterling common-sense and sound sentiment, as well as its charming presentation of girl-life.

FAVOURITES.

Among the boys' favourites one finds "Coral Island," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Ivanhoe," The Swiss Family Robinson," "Treasure Island." "Pilgrim's Progress," "Westward Ho!" "Oliver Twist," and "David Copperfield." The girls, it is to be noted, still cherish such good old-fashioned stories as "The Wide, Wide World" and "Queechy." They also like "Robinson Crusoe," "Alice in Wonderland," "Jane Eyre," "East Lynne," "Aldersyde," "The Vicar of Wakefield," "John Halifax," and, wonderful to relate, "Tom Brown's Schooldays." Apparently the taste for good reading among boys and girls under fourteen is as healthy and as excellent as their best well-wishers could desire.

A TAXPAYER'S MELEE.

The payment of one's rates and taxes is normally something of a mental ordeal; but at Cleveland, Ohio, it appears to involve a considerable physical strain also "Women and men," we read, "were crushed and beaten into unconsciousness by the mob of many hundreds of people that fought at the one small door of the country treasurer's office for entrance to pay their taxes. Deputy-Sheriffs, who many times tried to force their way through the mob to reach some fainting woman, were hurled back as from the line of a football team." And at Cincinnati, in the same State, many cases of fainting are reported on a similar occasion. Such incidents have naturally been turned to account by the advocates of Woman Suffrage. Who, they ask, will henceforth use the argument that women should not be allowed to vote because they might be crowded and jostled at the polls?

THE OLDEST ENGLISH CEDARS.

Many cedars are ascribed with more or less certainty to the eighteenth or the seventeenth century. Near Pope's villa at Twickenham, for instance, the "County Gentleman" points out, there are some fine old specimens, concerning which tradition narrates that they were grown from cones sent to the poet by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. An earlier sowing than any of those hitherto mentioned may be that of the fine tree on the lawn of the rectory of Childrey, in Berkshire, which is believed to have been grown from a cone sown in 1646 by Dr. Pocock, the first Laudian Professor of Arabic in Oxford, who then held the living. Even supposing that tradition errs as to the precise year, there can be little doubt that the Childrey cedar is older than most of its aged contemporaries, and perhaps the oldest cedar in England. Moreover, it still flourishes.

TWO OPINIONS ON THE TWO-STEP.

A propos Chicago, a story comes to us (the *Asian*) from Colombo. Recently several American transports were in harbour on the return journey with troops from the Philippines. There were also many American ladies on their way home. The Galle Face was crammed, and there was naturally a dance. In the programme every other one was a "two step." A poor Britisher, who found himself at this particular caper, solicited the honour of dancing with one of many smart Yankee ladies. By way of making conversation, as some people will, he said:—

"How beautifully you dance the two stop—I suppose you came from New York, where I understand they know most about it?"

"N'Yark!" said the lady "N'Yark did you say? They can't dance the two-step in N'Yark!"

"Where then?" said the bewildered Britisher.

"Chicago!" said his enslaver, "is the only spot on *this* globe where they know an earthly thing about it."

Next two-step, new partner, also American, "How rippingly you dance the two-step," said he, I suppose you learnt in Chicago?"

"Chicago!" almost yelled the lovely blonde.

"Chicago? Why, you *don't* call the weary hobble they dance there the two-step? No Sir! Providence, Rhode Island, you take it from me, is the only place where they can really dance this thing—Who's bin fillin yew up, kid?"

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A high educational authority recently criticised the way in which English is taught in our public schools, as illustrated by the fact that a boy of his acquaintance explained that his term's work had consisted of getting by heart the notes to one the useful Clarendon Press editions of a Shakspereau play. A better way is that described in a very interesting letter to the "Tribune" by the head master of a preparatory school, who endeavours to promote interest in the Elizabethan drama by training his boys annually to act a whole play by Shakspere. He thus describes the method which he adopts:—"After the mid-term holiday in November I procure an acting edition (this last year we took 'Macbeth'). I assign parts to the boys of the two or three top forms, and we read the play through dramatically, the boys using the stage directions and acting with the book in their hands at one end of the school hall. We have three English hours a week, and we use these hours. I change the parts about so that each boy has a good chance of showing what he is worth. Scenes are learnt by heart in 'prep', and by Christmas we have gone through the play three or four times. I take various parts, of course, myself, and try to make the boys first "speak out," then "act,"

HOLIDAY TASKS.

The work of learning the parts was assigned to the Christmas holiday; and it is a pleasant contrast to the perfunctory way in which "holiday tasks" are usually encountered to know that all the young actors were word-perfect when they returned to school. When the performance took place—the play was given twice on a Saturday—the prompter's services were only once required, which is more than can usually be said on the occasion of a professional "first night." Scenery and dresses were provided on a simple but satisfactory scale, and there can be no doubt that such a performance encourages far more real and lively interest in Shakspere than any amount of teaching on ordinary lines. The head master in question, after describing the performance at some length, adds:— "The audience was most enthusiastic, and many competent judges have told me that they could not have believed that such young children could do so well and so thoroughtly enter into the spirit of the play. As to the pleasure and benefit that the school derives from it I have no doubt whatever. The thorough knowledge of a noble play is a possession for their lives, and gives them a standard which makes them feel almost too painfully the inferiority of modern dramas My Macbeth is twelve and a half years of age, he never stumbled in his long part of five or six hundred lines, and every word was audible to an audience of three or four hundred." There is no reason, as he observes, why every preparatory school in the country should not adopt a similar method of inculcating an interest in Shakspere; it may not be immediately remunerative so far as obtaining marks in examinations—the curse of modern education—is concerned, but it certainly affords more real education than any amount of learning notes by heart. We commend this interesting letter, which will be found at length in last Wedesday's "Tribune," to the notice of schoolmasters who are attracted by the excellent idea which it embodies.

THE BOOK WAR.

The so-called "Book war" is likely to be productive of may improvements in the realtions between booksellers and publishers. None of them promises to be more remunerative than that implied in the announcement of Messrs. Longmans and Messrs. Routledge and Sons that they will in future adopt, at least in part, the principle of "sale or return." In the circular describing this new departure Messrs. Routledge admit that booksellers have been unduly handicapped in the past "by being called upon to speculate in books the selling capacity of which must, in the nature of the circumstances, be a question of expert knowledge on the part of the publisher as advised by his readers. This leads in many cases to hesitation in buying a book in which the publisher has reason to believe in sufficient quantities to give the publisher's judgment a fair trial—a disability which is liable to act as unfavourably to the author as to the publisher and the bookseller." Hitherto it has been the general practice of publishers to refuse to take back copies of their publication which a bookseller has ordered on the chance of selling and of which he has not been able to dispose. This has always seemed to us, as outsiders, to be a short-sighted policy. The average bookseller cannot afford to risk his exiguous capital in the purchase of large number of books which he may find left on his hands as dead stock, and he is consequently unwilling to purchase more copies of a new work than he is practically certain of selling—often only two or three at the outside. The result is that it is almost hopeless to go into a bookseller's shop, with the exception of a very few large and enterprising establishments in large towns with any idea of seeing the recent publications which one might buy after a cursory inspection but which one is loth to order from a mere advertisement. This means that a good many possible sales are lost because the publisher and the bookseller cannot agree on a forward policy.

THE PUBLIHER'S MISCHANCES.

As a matter of fact, the publisher would scarcely take any risk by adopting a policy of "sale or return," because it generally happens that he left with a considerable proportion of his edition of the average moderately successful book on his hands, to be ultimately sold at a low price as "remainders." It would surely pay him better to send these copies out to the booksellers in whose enterprise he has confidence, since the additional copies thus sold would be likely more than to balance the soiled condition of those returned, which is the only reason assigned by the publisher for his reluctance to embark on this policy. It seems a very poor reason, for there is no appearent necessity for the bookseller to put all his stock on shelves, where it must get dusty or be thumbed by dirty hands. All that is required is that he should keep one visible copy in a prominent place of any new book that his customers are likely to wish to see, replacing it from his stock as fast as it is sold. The minority of bookseller who act on this plan and make their shops a fair representation of current literature have generally found it remunerative. Even the limited adoption of "sale or return" which has now been announced by a couple of publishers ought to encourage the further use of this method, since it will prevent the bookseller from feeling that his purchases are entirely at his own risk. Books are a kind of goods which are far more likely to be sold from inspection than most others, and it is very odd that publishers have never yet realised that this is the fundamental fact of their business, or that the authors, on whom they are ultimately dependent, should not have combined to insist upon its being recognised. Whatever view we may take of the methods of the "Times" Book Club, it deserves much credit for the prominence which it has given to this important fact.

A JOHNSON MEMORY.

It is to be hoped that some enterprising publisher will see his way to issue for the general amusement those five manuscript volumes by Mrs. Piozzi which have just been sold in London. Mrs. Piozzi, who is perhaps better remembered as Mrs. Thrale, the friend of Johnson and holder of the chief literary *salon* of the eighteenth century, was a most lively and entertaining writer. During nearly half a century she moved in a circle which was always presenting, some new object of interest, and she had formed the habit of noting down everything that occurred, with the commets of a witty and happily disposed nature. In her last years she showed a friend a heap of pocket-books and asked for his advice. "You see in that collection," she said, "a diary of mine of more than fifty years of my life. I have scarcely omitted anything which occurred to me during the time I have mentioned. My books contain the conversation of every person of almost every class with whom I have had intercourse; my remarks on what was said; downright facts and scandalous *on dits*; personal portraits and anecdotes of the characters concerned; criticisms on the publications and authors of the day, &c."

A SAVED TREASURE.

"Now I am approaching the grave, and am agitated by doubts as to what I should do—whether to burn my manuscripts or leave them to futurity. Thus far my decision is to destroy my papers. Shall I or shall I not?" Fortunately the friend whose advice was asked persuaded her out of this design—not, perhaps, with great difficulty. Hayward drew on some of the books thus preserved for his well-known book on Mrs. Piozzi. The notebooks sold this week were compiled by Mrs. Piozzi about 1810 for the benefit of the future Sir John Salusbury, the nephew of Piozzi, whom she adopted, and they ought to be well worth printing, as they probably contain the cream of her notebooks. The "Thraliand," another collection in the possession of the Salusbury family, was of too private a nature, in the opinion of its owner, to be sumbitted to Hayward, who only received some extracts from it. If it could be printed now in full, when there is no one left to be wounded by its outspokenness, it would be assured of popularity. "A very curious collection posterity will find it," said Johnson. It is rather hard on posterity that it should not be allowed to judge.

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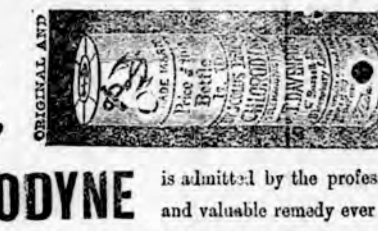
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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND............ „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... „ 2,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu (Hawaii), Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Chefoo, Changchun, [illegible], Ryojun, Fengtien, Liaoyang, Dairen (Dalny), [illegible]
LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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[illegible] YOKOHAMA, Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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To comply with the requirements of our Numerous Local and Mofussil Constituents, we have introduced in our line of famous Egyptian Cigarettes also Dutch, Continental, and Manila Cigars of the Best Manufacture.

The First Consignments just to hand.

DUTCH HAVANAS.



Packed in cedar wood boxes and artistically finished tins outside (Airtight).

		Rs.	as.	
La Lista, Regalia Elegantes ...	in boxes of 50	2	12	Per box
Cherry Brandy, Flor Fina ...	„ 50	3	0	„
Rareza, Royales ...	„ 50	3	8	„
La Fortuna Diplomaticos ...	„ 50	4	0	„
La Bolsa, El Aquila, Imperiales...	„ 50	5	0	„
Mi Bella, Royales ...	„ 50	5	8	„
La Flor de Medana ...	„ 50	6	0	„
La Bolsa, Superiores ...	„ 25	4	8	„
El Sol, Imperial with straw foils ...	„ 25	5	0	„
La Zenobia, Spotted ...	„ 100	6	0	„
La Real, ... in glass jar ...	„ 50	6	0	„
Victoria ...	50	5	0	„
Flor de Alvarez ...	50	4	0	„

CONTINENTAL HAVANAS.

Dona Anna, Flor Fina, Imperiales ...	in boxes of 50	12	0	per box
Vera, Flor Fina, Reina Victoria, with Gold Foils ...	„ 25	6	8	„
Flor de Alma, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, Fina Silver Foils ...	„ 25	4	0	„
Bouquets, Cigares du Luxe ...	„ 25	8	0	„
Rothschilds, Honi Soit Qui Mal Y. Pense ...	„ 50	10	0	„
American Eagle, Rothschilds ...	„ 26	3	0	„
American Eagle Regalia del Principe ...	„ 100	7	8	„
Perfectos, U. C. ...	„ 50	3	8	„
Sensitivas, Sempre Viva... ...	„ 50	3	0	„

MANILA PERLA DEL ORIENT.

La Perlas ...	in boxes of 25	3	0	per box.
Reina Victoria, Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 50	6	0	„
High Life in the East ...	„ 50	4	0	„
Regalia del Orient ...	„ 50	5	0	„
Londres ...	„ 100	6	8	„
Cortado Deliciosos ...	„ 100	7	0	„

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The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

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A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

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THE HIGHEST TYPE OF COMPLETE MILK.
FAR MORE DIGESTIBLE THAN ORDINARY COW'S MILK.

IN CARE, ANXIETY AND BROKEN REST THERE IS NOTHING SO SOOTHING.

Malted Milk contains all the nutritious elements of malted barley and wheat in combination with pure, rich cow's milk. It is good for all ages, both in and out of health, and especially for Infants, Children, Convalescents and the Aged. It is economical in use, and keeps indefinitely in any climate.

Always Ready. **No Cooking Required.**

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GOLD & SILVER ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.



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FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.



OPEN FACE ½ HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Brequet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.



PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver	...	Rs.	95
„ „ „ Gold	...	„	260
„ ½ Hunting, Silver	...	„	95
„ „ Gold	...	„	270
„ Hunting, Silver	...	„	95
„ „ Gold	...	„	265
GENTS.—Open face, Silver	...	Rs.	95
„ Gold	...	„	350
„ ½ Hunting, Silver	...	„	110
„ „ Gold	...	„	380
„ Hunting, Silver	...	„	105
„ „ Gold	...	„	375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.



Gents' Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., The Watchmakers of Western India, BOMBAY & POONA.

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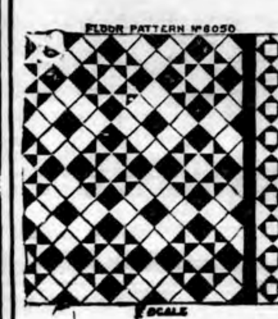
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Stand the Strain of Steady, Hard Work, with the Least Wear on Machine and Operator.



Do Better work and in Greater Variety than any other Typewriter in existence.

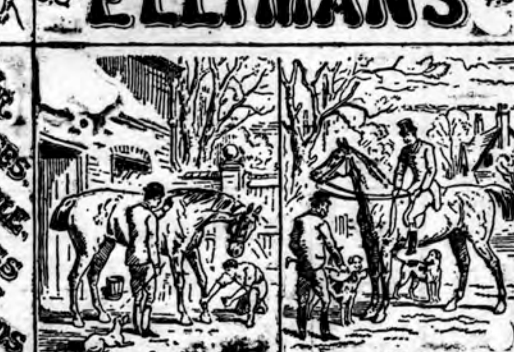
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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.



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MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

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